THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each andevery insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE corner of Third and Red Cross streets, with a small new house with four rooms on one Lot, front on Third street 132 feet; on Red Cross street about 112 feet. It is the finest location for a residence in the city. For terms, apply to

S. M. WEST,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.
Aug. 23. 29—tf.

Notice.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COMMITTEE for BUILDING a CHURCH at Wells' Chapel, will on the 20th day of September next let out the contract to build the Church to the lowest bidder, at the Church, about three miles from Harrell's Store, N. C. The building is to be 36 by 50 feet, 18 feet high, vestibule of 6 feet in front. We are as yet not certain whether we will have a gallery or not; should we not have a gallery, the heighth will be sixteen feet. Plan and specifications at the time.

L. HIGHSMITH,
S. J. FAISON,
O. FENNELL,
and others, } Committee.

Aug. 21 284-1t—36-3t

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Mary Cole,
vs.
Bassil Cole,
Jesse Cole,
Mary Deal,
Joshua Cole,
John Cole,
Caroline, daughter of Owen Haisor, and wife Keziah,
Richard Swinson & wife Ann. } Petition Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and wife Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants Richard Swinson and wife Ann of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this the 6th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
Aug. 9 27—6t

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

John R. Miller and wife Nancy Ann,
vs.
Frederick H. Smith and wife Celia Jane, } Petition Partition of Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia Jane, defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this the 6th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
Aug. 9 27—

Order of Publication.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D., 1866.

Mary McNeil,
vs.
Malcolm McNeil and others, } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcolm McNeil, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington *Journal*, a paper published in the city of Wilmington, notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of the Court and plead, answer to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Frank. Sanford, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1866.

FRANK. SANDFORD, Clerk.
August 1 26—6w

J. E. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE No. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for home or export. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are admitted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, the purest sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle, see that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

33 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay freight, tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advice.

Feb. 15 2-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 15 12—6m

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 32 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

STATE NEWS.

ROCKINGHAM AND CASWELL.—A Rockingham county letter says:—William L. Scales died a few days ago, after a painful and protracted sickness. He was a worthy citizen and estimable gentleman, and leaves many sorrowing hearts to mourn their irreparable loss.

The crops look badly—the corn has all dried up. Our tobacco crop, which we expected to be good this year, will fall far short of our expectations. However, we have no right to complain when we consider how much better our condition is than that of the people further South, who had everything they possessed destroyed by Sherman's army. Indeed, I think the people of this section of country have great cause to be thankful.

I was down in Caswell last week, and found the crops looking better than they do in Rockingham, yet the dry weather has injured the corn, and there will not be an average crop. Old Caswell, always famous for pretty girls and fine tobacco, seems to have redoubled her efforts this year, and the prospect is good for an abundant crop of *both*. Some farmers have commenced cutting tobacco already, and all say that the crop will be a very fine one, provided it be properly cured.

THE LAST SURRENDER.—The Asheville *News* says that the last surrender this side the Mississippi was made by Col. James R. Love, on the 7th day of May, 1865. It says:

"It is a fact which impartial history will record, that Col. James R. Love, with his little veteran band, fought the last battle for the "lost cause" that was made on this side "the great father of waters." This battle took place at Mill Creek, in McDowell county, in this State, on the 17th April, 1865, and was a success to the Confederates,—delaying Gen. Gillam who had "as many thousands as Col. Love had hundreds," and causing the enemy to take another route to Asheville, then the Headquarters of the Military District, known as the "Western District of N. C." Subsequent to this, however, Col. Love had a skirmish with Col. W. C. Bartlett, commanding U. S. forces in Haywood county, on the 6th of May, 1865, and negotiated terms favorable not only to his own command, but to the citizens of the District, in the surrender on the day following, at "Allman's mill," which terms were confirmed by Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin and Col. W. H. Thomas. This was the last regular surrender this side of the Mississippi river,—Gen. Dick Taylor surrendering on the 4th of May, 1865."

DEAD.—We regret to learn that Rev. P. W. Dowd died at his residence, in Wake county, on Wednesday morning. He was an able and efficent minister.

HON. A. H. JONES.—A meeting in Henderson county, in this State, on the 18th inst., the Hon. A. H. Jones, among others, was appointed a delegate to the Convention which was to meet on the 25th inst., in Henderson, to appoint two delegates to the Traitors' Convention in Philadelphia on the 3rd of September. We suppose that all doubt is now removed as to the political *status* of Mr. Jones.

A BROOM MANUFACTORY.—Raleigh is to have a broom manufactory in a few days, and if proper encouragement be extended, all the appliances required in such an establishment will soon be introduced. We hope the people of our own State and those of other sections will encourage southern manufactures wherever and whenever they spring into existence. We understand the brooms will be of the first quality, and can be offered as cheap as the like article can be bought at the north.

FATORY BURNT.—The tobacco factory of Colonel J. C. Pinnix, near Yanceyville, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night last, together with a large lot of tobacco.—Some insurance we hear, but what amount we cannot learn.

THE LATE HON. JNO. M. MOREHEAD.—The funeral of our late distinguished fellow-citizen took place at Greensboro', this morning. A meeting of the citizens was held at that place on yesterday, for the purpose of paying proper respect to his memory, which was largely attended. The following gentlemen were designated as pall-bearers, viz: Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Lexington; Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance; A. S. Buford, of Virginia; and John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, David Scott, Peter Adams, Robert M. Sloan, Richard Sterling, and A. P. Eckel, of Greensboro'.

GOV. WORTH.—His Excellency, Gov. Worth, will be absent from the City a few days. He is in attendance upon the Commencement Exercises of the Pittsboro' Scientific Academy.

Raleigh Sentinel, 31st ult.

RATIFICATION IN FRANKLIN.—The Louisburg *Eagle* contains a call for a mass meeting of the people of Franklin, at the Court House, on the 11th prox., (Tuesday of September Court,) for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the National Union Convention. This is right.

CABARRUS.—His Honor Judge Mitchell is holding a special term of Over and Terminer in Cabarrus County the present week. We learn, from the Salisbury *Banner*, that the negro who committed the outrage upon Mrs. Query, last month, was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in September. The Judge is also "persecuting" the horse thieves, two of whom were whipped, a white man and a negro.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY RECOGNIZED.—The Petersburg *Index* says that the mercantile house of Martin, Plummer & Co., of that city, received a letter, a day or two since, from a correspondent in North Carolina, the postage upon which was paid with a ten cent Confederate stamp—one of those old fashioned blue stamps, ten of which it used to take to buy a small sized loaf of bread.

NASH COUNTY.—The Weldon *State* of yesterday says: Messrs. D. W. Williams, J. M. Stone and Richard Short are candidates to represent Nash county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of this State. From all that we can learn, Mr. Williams will undoubtedly be elected.

SUICIDE.—Mr. West, postmaster at Kinston, committed suicide Monday evening last, by shooting himself with a pistol.—We have heard no cause assigned for the rash act.

ADJOURNED.—The Literary Board, composed of Governor Worth, who is *ex-officio* its President; Col. S. D. Pool, Maj. J. D. Husted and Nereus Mendenhall, adjourned yesterday, after a session of two days. We believe the matter under consideration was the sale of certain swamp lands belonging to the State, but understand no definite action was had in the premises, except in regard only to those covered by the waters of lake Ellis, which will probably be sold.

GAS IN THE CAPITOL.—Last night our State capitol was lighted up, for the first time, with gas. Quite an array of loveliness gathered there, doubtless, to enjoy the society of the *cheralier* most admired, and reflect back the gaseous brightness from the dazzling splendor of their own diamond eyes. Upon the whole, *tout ensemble*, it was a handsome and brilliant illumination—the most lustrous of which was the optics of the fair daughters of Raleigh, who were present. There were 42 burners in full glow and from every door and window in the capitol issued a stream of light not to be excelled by the largest bonfires, and as it issued forth a new steam of light went gushing through our hearts reminding us that this was an age of progress and enterprise.—*Ral. Progress, 25th inst.*

A WARNING.—We are credibly informed that parties are still at work in this State, gathering up horses said to belong to the United States, usingthe name of Capt. A. M. Garoutte as authority. He has had no such agents for months, and is himself totally disconnected with the army. Our friends in the country should, therefore, pay no attention to the demands of such pretended agents.

MAIMED SOLDIERS.—There is not a day that numbers of disabled citizens, who lost limbs in the late struggle, may not be seen upon our streets. Their congregation here, to avail themselves of the merited munificence of the State in supplying them with artificial limbs, brings forcibly to mind again the horrors of the war, while, at the same time, their mutilated condition attests their own personal valor and heroism. May the day be far distant when we shall cease to have open hearts or open hands for them!—*Sentinel.*

MURDER IN HALIFAX COUNTY.—Two negroes got into an altercation a few days ago, in Dumplin Town, in this county, resulting in the death of one—his opponent literally cutting him to pieces. The murderer has escaped.—*Weldon State.*

FIRE.—Our community was again aroused by the cry of fire, this morning between one and two o'clock. The residence of Maj. J. C. Turner, was fired at the extreme rear, but the flames were arressed before much damage was done.—*Salisbury Banner.*

STARVING NEGROES.—A vast multitude of negroes from South Carolina, in a starving condition, have arrived in Charlotte, on their way up through this state, with reports of thousands following after them.

Correo. Progress.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The grand division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina, will meet in Asheville on the 5th of September. The subordinate divisions are earnestly invited to send up full delegations. Warm hearts will meet them at the hall of old "Asheville Div. No. 15."

The Campaign in India—Governor Morton Stumping the State—Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, Organizing Radical Secret Political Societies.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 28.—Notwithstanding the terribly afflicted condition of Governor Morton, he is in a remarkably good condition for a paralytic, and is canvassing the State for the Radicals. His speeches are able and venomous, but do not carry the same weight as formerly.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, is also canvassing the State. He is obscene and abusive. His mission is to organize lodges of a new secret political order, known as the Grand Army of the Republic. The order is spreading rapidly, and it is feared will make serious trouble, if not bloodshed and revolution. It has all the objectionable features of the Sons of Liberty and Know-Nothings.

A counter organization has been talked of among the Democracy; but the more considerate of the leaders have discouraged the idea, having seen enough of secret political organizations.

The negroes, not to be outdone, have organized a secret military association, and are drilling nightly. They number between five and six hundred able-bodied men in this city, and, encouraged by Radicals, mean mischief. Similar colored associations, all possessing muskets, are being formed over the State. Altogether matters look favorable for interference in elections and bloodshed.

George H. Pendleton and Senator Hendricks addressed a meeting of twenty thousand citizens at Edinburg, Johnson county, this afternoon. Mr. Pendleton spoke about two hours and a half. The meeting is said to have been the largest ever held in Southern Indiana.

[From the New York Watchman.]

The Scuppernong Grape.

Considering its man ysuperior qualities, it is surprising how slowly this grape has been disseminated from its native place in Eastern North Carolina. The difficulty of propagating from cuttings was perhaps the cause; as it has been often tried to procure vines in this way, with almost constant failure. Now, however, rooted layers may be procured from persons in various parts of the State, and this difficulty has ceased.

Abundant experiments have proved it, perhaps, the best wine grape in America. In the Patent Office report for 1859, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, notices it, in conjunction with thirty-eight other varieties, and gives it the highest rank for wine-making. He says, "With proper attintion and care Scuppernong wine may be made so fine as to excel all other wines made on this continent," and that "the cultivation of this grape will amply repay any one who will devote his entire energies to planting vineyards of this vine, and in manufacturing the wine on a large scale." Notwithstanding the high praise he gives it, the grapes examined by him could not have been fully ripe, or he would have given it a higher rank as a saccharine grape.—When shriveled and partially dried on the vine, they would make good raisins but for toughness.

The fruit, half an inch to one inch in diameter, has a soft tough skin of a pale green color when ripe, with a slight blush where exposed to full light. It exhales a rich perfume, which after sunset may be perceived at the distance of fifty yards or more from the vine. The juice too is so sweet that bees and wasps delight to gnaw in and fill themselves with its honey.

All the skill required in its cultivation is simply to plant and train it over an arbor, keeping weeds down, and if the soil is not naturally good, giving an occasional mulching of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, ashes, soap-suds, etc. With such applications on poor land, it will in a few years cover thirty to fifty feet square so densely as scarcely to admit a ray of sunshine through it, and bear fruit all over the arbor.

It is not subject to rot like all other varieties of cultivated grapes, and though the yield varies in different seasons, it is the most certain fruit crop made in this region. Some harvests are truly enormous, thirty and forty bushels being the product of a single vine. When fully ripe they may be shaken down upon sheets spread beneath, and thus save much labor in gathering.

Here in Carolina and Southward are many thousand acres of sandy land exactly adapted to its cultivation, which may be bought at a low price, affording a rich field of investment for capital. The heart of pine may be procured upon the spot for making arbor, and swamp muck and often marl in abundance is found contiguous, thus affording every facility for its cheap and successful cultivation.

A few natives and some Northerners have already entered upon this enterprise, but there is room for thousands more. We are anxious to see what the geographies call the Pine Barrens of the South covered with the Scuppernong, replacing with its fragrance the odor of turpentine and tar.

W. G. LEBYC.

Wilmington, N. C., July, 1866.

THE SOUTH.

Official Report of Major General Gordon Granger on the Condition of Southern Sentiment.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to instructions, dated May 9, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, "to examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States through which I might pass, toward the government of the United States," I have the honor to report:

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the general government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it; anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well disposed toward every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations, pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the widows and orphans of confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that come up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore property to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people. Then there is another class; an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in lounging round the court-rooms and bars, in chicken-fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war; many of them have been killed, but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men, and a number of the poorer whites who have formed gangs for horse stealing. It is they who, in some instances, have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill-treated the freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the South a feeling of hostility toward the United States government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrage have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together, and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, here has been some local or specific cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, has extended over particular belts of the country, and, like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage, and oppression.

For five years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their government was a military depotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy is not altogether idle to speculate.—Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number of desertions from the rebel armies abundly establishes this fact. Had a policy of wise and statesmanlike conciliation been followed out immediately after the close of the war, it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are.

But on the subjugation of the South the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions, whose action greatly hindered the re-establishment of civil law and good order so much needed among a people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war. The country was flooded with Treasury agents who, with their accomplices and imitators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States Treasury for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated, barely enough to pay the cost of confiscation. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression. On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States government. Need it be wondered at, that among a community thus dealt with, powerless to resist, and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill-feeling should arise? None but a brave and well-meaning people could have endured unresistingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the actions of the people of the South toward the general government. With their private opinions, their sympathies, and their prejudices I had nothing to do. Yet for a more thorough understanding of the question I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these. I found they had universally complied with the conditions granted and accepted at the final surrender of their armies and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and alacrity the requirements of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that in all the States except Mississippi and Texas, the famous Civil Rights bill has been anticipated by the action of the State Legislatures previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been universally indorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed toward a disposition, to repudiate the national debt or to revive the institution of slavery.

But whilst the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the federal government, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long continued exclusion from Congress. They believe that it is part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, re-adjustment of representation and taxation are but excuses for still longer delay. Thus regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South, but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most intelligent citizens, as well as among those most anxious for an early restoration of the Union, to be that, if representation and an equal and just co-operation in the administration of federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up towards taking any part in filling federal offices, and more particularly towards re-filling their seats in Congress—that the people, in fact, would stay away from the polls, and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large. This feeling of indifference indeed is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to live upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hitherto been at the federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard.

What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even those whose social relations are all Southern, known of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social, and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other's peculiarities.—The advantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be beyond enumeration. The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cultivate them; when every acre of its beneficent soil might be a gold mine to the possessor were the political relations of the people better understood and acted upon. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

GORDON GRANGER,
Brevet Maj. General, U. S. Army.

Dates of the State Elections.

The following are the dates of the State elections to be held for the ensuing year, beginning with the first day of September; also, the officers to be then chosen:

VERMONT—September 4.—Governor, three members of Congress and members of Legislature; two United States Senators to elect, in place of Messrs. Solomon Foot and Jacob Collamer.

MAINE—September 10.—Governor, five members of Congress and members of Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA—October 9.—Governor, twenty-four members of Congress and members of Legislature; a United States Senator to elect.

OHIO—October 9.—Nineteen members of Congress.

INDIANA—October 9.—State officers, eleven members of Congress and members of the Legislature. A United States Senator to elect in place of Henry S. Lane.

IOWA—Otober 9.—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

WEST VIRGINIA—October 25.—Governor, three members of Congress, and Legislature.

NEW YORK—November 6.—Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly—Senate holding over. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

MASSACHUSETTS—November 6.—Governor ten members of Congress and State Legislature.

NEW JERSEY—November 6—Five members of Congress and members of State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Richard F. Stockton.

MICHIGAN—November 6.—Governor, six members of Congress and members of Legislature.

ILLINOIS—November 6.—State officers, fourteen members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Lyman Trumbull.

WISCONSIN—November 6.—State officers, six members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Timothy O. Howe.

MINNESOTA—November 6.—Governor, two members of Congress and members of Legislature.

MISSOURI—November 6.—Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress and members of Legislature.—United States Senator to elect in place of B. Gratz Brown.

KANSAS—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress and members of Legislature. Two United States Senators to elect in place of James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

NEVADA—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of James W. Nye.

MARYLAND—November 6.—Five members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of John A. J. Cresswell.

DELAWARE—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress and Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—March 12, 1867.—Governor, three members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Daniel Clark.

CONNECTICUT—April 4, 1867.—Governor, four members to Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator already elected.

RHODE ISLAND—April 6.—Governor, two members of Congress and members of Legislature.

OREGON—Election held on the 4th of June, and Union Governor, members of Congress and Legislature elected. No election in 1867. United States Senator to elect in place of James W. Nesmith.

KENTUCKY—August 5, 1867.—Governor, nine members of Congress, and members of State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Garrett Davis. A special election will be held on the 20th of September, in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, for members of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in place of General L. H. Rousseau and Green Clay Smith.

California is not included in this list, nor the States not yet admitted to representation in Congress.

FENIANISM.

Report of the Moffat Mansion Executive Committee—Where the Money Went to—Fat Offices.

From the N. Y. Times, Aug. 29th.

After much delay, and many refusals on the part of publishers, the Committee appointed by the Manhattan Circles to examine the Moffat Mansion accounts, after the Campo Bello affair, have at length succeeded in publishing their report. This is put forth in pamphlet form, and although it purports to be the report of the Committee, bears no indication of being authorized by the gentlemen composing it. The following names are appended to the report: John Rafferty, (Chairman,) John J. Duff, Thomas Egan, Dr. D. M. Brosnan, D. A. Sutton, John J. McGowan, Patrick O'Conner, Patrick Dailey. D. C. Department of Manhattan.

Numerous witnesses were examined regarding the expenditure of funds, among them Col. O'Mahony, B. Doran Killian and others. The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who drew good salaries for little labor, with the amount of their receipts appended, together with their high sounding titles: John O'Mahony, Head Centre. $2,000; B. Doran Killian, Financial Secretary, $1,500; Wm. Griffin, Treasurer, $1,500; G. H. Chatterton, Chief Clerk, $1,500; P. J. Downing, Secretary Civil Affairs, $1,500; Gen. B. E. Mullen, Secretary Military Affairs, $1,500; M. J. Hefferman, Corresponding Secretary, $1,200; W. F. Meehan, Assistant Treasurer, $1,200; M. J. Russell, Book-keeper, $1,200; P. A. Collins, Bond Agent, $1,200; Col. Mulcahey, Adjutant General, $1,200; Col. James Kelley, Inspector General $1,200; Col. Murray, Chief of Artillery, $1,200; Mr. Kavanagh, Private Secretary, H. C., $1,200; John H. Rogers, Bond Clerk, $1,200; James McInnerney, Bond Clerk, $1,200.

The above list, it will be seen, embraces the names of all the prominent Fenians of the O'Mahony wing of the Brotherhood. Then follows a list of forty more salaried officers, embracing the Central Council, engineers, organizers, military, civil and bond clerks, firemen, messengers and janitors at salaries ranging from $600 to $1,200. The Central Council had a good thing at $5 per day and expenses. Then we find in the "secret service expenses" the names of O'Mahony, P. J. Downing, Killian, Gen. Halpine, Rev. T——, and Rev. C——, with sums appended thereto varying in amounts from $50 to $25,000. A "Privateer" cost $30,000, and the support of some Irish Refugees for three months, $10,000 more.—The following little additional list shows where a portion of the servant-girl contributions went to:

Organizing, proper and special	$13,930 56
Secret Service	13,330 67
Contingent Account	6,428 17
Printing and Stationery	5,020 60
Postage and Telegrams	1,242 31
Congress and Central Council	4,752 02
Salaries of Moffat Mansion, Officials and Employes	12,948 18
Expense Account not explained to Com	439 00
Suspense Account not explained to Com	136 50
Cash drawn, of which the Committee found no account for	2,210 65
Bond Account, Expenses	7,618 26
Military Expenses	35,336 72
Total amount of expenses of Moffat Mansion in three months	$104,401 64

Then follows, "Item—sent to John Mitchell, in Paris, $35,728 cash; item—sent to John Mitchel in bonds, $30,000." As to the disposition of the hundreds of thousands of dollars received by the Moffat Mansion officials, the above explanation is all that is vouchsafed, which, it will be seen, is as clear as mud. The Committee call especial attention to a letter of O'Mahony's, in which he has misgivings regarding Mr. Stephens. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, which is addressed to James Gibbons, Esq., and dated March 25, 1864:

"Stephens and I meet in the friendliest manner. He accepts our acts of Congress. I impressed upon him the ruinous effect of allowing any appearance of misunderstanding between us to be manifested in the organization. He seems fully alive to this; still I feel he would supersede me if possible. He wants a money-feeder for the L. R. B. here, not directing mind; a drudge to do the work and never think. He makes light, or would make light, of our Fenian organization here—except in so far as it may seem a draw from the I. R. B at home. To its doing so I will no more consent.

Yours affectionately,
JOHN O'MAHONY.

PRESENT DOINGS.

Mr. Stephens has gone to Troy, N. Y., where he is to deliver an address opposing the Roberts-Sweeny faction. The officials at his headquarters claim that accessions to his faction are being numerously made, and that their affairs are progressing swimmingly. He has "organized," (that being his strong point,) a Ladies' Relief Association, for the purpose of soliciting aid for the families of Irish patriots who are (the patriots, not the families) languishing in English dungeons on Irish soil. The ladies enter into the work heartily, and are gathering in funds rapidly. They solicit contributions to some sort of a bazaar, or fair or s sale, which they are conducting for the benefit of the before-mentioned familhes.

ROBERTS-SWEENEY.

The members of this wing of the Brotherhood keep remarkably quiet for Hibernians. Since the late Canadian victories they wear their laurels with a quiet dignity which is chilling to reporters. Not a word can be obtained from the leaders, and it is only occassionally that an outsider is allowed to bask in the sunshine of their presence. We hear rumors of intended invasions and warlike expeditions, with the sending of men here and the shipping of arms there, but we fail to connect the two. The most pertinent thing we know about them is that farmers upon the borders are inquiring anxiously if it is worth while to lay in a new supply of horses, chickens, jewelry, &c. Sweeney (we are unable to give his present title) is said to have seceded from Roberts, been snubbed by Stephens, and is now running a Fenian machine on his own individual muscle. He calls upon the Circles to "rally," and some of them have "rallied"—to what amount we are not informed. Stepens is going to attack the English in Ireland this Fall, and Roberts will make a flank movement on the Fejeee Islands, to cut off the supplies of the Britishers. John Bull is doomed.

The National Labor Congress.

The National Labor Congress, which has been in session for the last five days, in the city of Baltimore, has closed its deliberations. After the instalation of the newly elected officers of the permanent National Labor Congress, the President declared the Congress adjourned to the third Monday in August, 1867, to meet in the city of Chicago.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following admirable resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Congress:

Whereas, The growing and alarming encroachments of capital upon the rights of the industrial classes of the United States has rendered it imperative they should calmly and deliberately devise the most effective and available means by which the same may be averted, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the first and grand desideratum of the hour, in order to deliver the labor of the country from this thraldom, is the adoption of a law whereby eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in every State of the American Union, and that they are determined never to relax their efforts until this glorious result is consummated.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every workingman of the United States to connect himself with his labor organization, if any exists, and where none exists to immediately commence the formation of the same; that it is the equal duty of every Union to be represented in a Trades' or Workingmen's Assembly, and also to aid in the formation of a national or international organization where the same does not exist.

Resolved, That in co-operation we recognize a sure and lasting remedy for the abuses of the present industrial system, and hail with delight the organization of co-operative stores and workshops in this country, and would urge their formation in every section of the country, and in every branch of business.

Resolved, That the public domain belongs to the people of the whole States, purchased by their blood and treasure, and is to them as an inheritance, endorsing fully, as we do, the opinion of our statesmen on this subject, that a minium price be fixed for the whole agricultural domain to be disposed of to actual settlers only. Further, if Congress or the several States where land may exist, as belonging to the nation or States, that they shall not be so considered, but shall be considered as belonging to the people, and in cases where the legislators may wish to encourage any public works, such as railroads, bridges, roads, agricultural colleges, &c., for the several States, or any other improvement that may be thought proper, from time to time, then in all cases of this kind it shall be considered injurious and destructive to the best interests of the people to make special grants of these lands, but only the proceeds thereof.

Resolved, That we this day join hands with labor in the interests of agriculture, and hereby declare it primary, in our different organizations, and that all that are now or hereafter organized, shall adopt the same in the following words: "That the whole public agricultural domain shall be disposed of to actual settlers only," and that the proper officers of this Convention are instructed to see that the foregoing resolutions shall be carried into effect.

Resolved, That the system of prison labor which is practiced throughout this country is not only injurious to the producing classes, but an incentive for mean employers to contract with the government for cheap labor, and the honorable mechanics not being able to compete with this class of labor and support their families, are obliged to seek a living elsewhere, much to their inconvenience, and we would recommend that the public be requested not to patronize parties who can contract for prison labor, except they pay the rate of wages demanded by mechanics outside.

Resolved, That we pledge our individual and undivided support to the sewing women and daughters of toil in this land, and would solicit their hearty co-operation, knowing as we do, that no class of industry is so much in need of having their condition ameliorated as the factory operatives, sewing women, &c., of this country.

Resolved, That this Congress deprecates what is familiarly known as "strikes" among workingmen, and would recommend that every other honorable means be exhausted before any such a course is resorted to.

Resolved, That the formation of Mechanics' Institutes

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

THE JOURNAL.

Our readers will perceive that within the last few issues we have added an additional column to each page of our paper. We do this to relieve the pressure upon our columns, and to enable us to do full justice to our subscribers. We have for a long time been using a large proportion of small (minion) type, by which means we were giving more matter than any daily in the State. This we intend to continue, and hope that our increased patronage will soon enable us to increase the size of our paper still more. Determined now and in the future to deserve the liberal patronage of our citizens, we shall devote our whole attention to our duties.

The Commercial Department of the *Journal*, which has become a feature of our paper, will continue to receive the undivided attention of our Commercial Reporter.—Our weekly review of the markets, in connection with the daily account of sales and the marine intelligence, we think, are not surpassed in fullness and accuracy in the country.

Our Local Department will be confided to the most competent hands. Interesting items of news, and not invidious personalities will characterize it. While we shall always attempt to prevent anything of the kind, it is hardly necessary to add that persons feeling aggrieved at anything we may feel compelled to publish, will always find an opportunity in our columns to vindicate themselves.

We shall continue to issue daily editions to correspond with the departure of the various trains, in order to furnish subscribers living upon the different mail routes the very latest intelligence received by telegraph and mails.

The proprietors of the *Journal* are determined to make the paper worthy the new energies and improvements which we believe will mark the future of Wilmington.

The True Policy.

We learn from a telegram of a recent date, that in an interview with the New Hampshire delegation, the President said in reference to the Philadelphia Convention and his future policy:

"We have now a policy and principles recognized and laid down by the most intelligent, able and patriotic body of men convened since the days of the Declaration of Independence. A recognition of this policy and these principles would be required of all those who receive office and patronage from the Government. It was a duty the administration owed to itself, that strength and power should be given to those who maintain the principles declared by that great body of national men who met this week in convention in Philadelphia."

We are much gratified to see this public announcement of the intentions of the policy of Mr. Johnson. The conflict between him and his co-adjutors, who desire to preserve the form, at least, of constitutional government and the hereditary rights of Anglo-American freemen, and their Radical Red Republican adversaries, is no idle contest. It is indeed a war to the knife, and the knife to the handle. On the part of the Radicals it is a war in which it is difficult to say whether the leaders are actuated more by a desire for power, lust for gain or craving revenge. Like the craven wretches who follow victorious columns without the courage to meet the dangers of the fight, their only ambition is to pillage the dead bodies of those whom they were afraid to meet while yet alive.

In ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, in a government where the will of the people is recognised as of paramount importance in shaping the form and dictating the substance of the laws of the country, we hold that official interference or official dictation in any form is utterly indefensible—but we live in anomalous times. The scenes by which we are now surrounded, and amid which we have for the last few years lived, were not in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution or of the instrument which they bequeathed for our guidance and direction. The spectacle now presented to us, is one which is to be much deplored by every good man. Though not contemplated or provided for by the Constitution, it is one not entirely new in the history of other countries. The Legislature and the executive departments are arrayed in bitter, relentless opposition and hostility.

The Congress representing not even a moiety of the people of the country, has arrogated to itself the whole and sole control of the executive and judicial, as well as the legislative power, and this in utter defiance of the plainest possible provision of the Constitution itself. The issue is now before the country, and must soon be decided. It is now for the people to declare whether they prefer the old Constitution with all the checks and balances it provides for each department, or whether they prefer to give to a Rump Congress power to frame in effect a new government. The Radicals under the falsely assumed guise and name of the United States Congress, claim that they represent the form and true principles of the government of Washington, of Hamilton, of Adams and of Jefferson. To meet this fictitious pretence, it plainly becomes the duty of the Chief Executive whose powers are thus sought to be destroyed to show to the people the falsity, usurpation, tyranny and dangerous consequences—for that the pretence is as false as dangerous, no honest right minded man will deny. That a house divided against itself can not stand, Holy Writ informs us. The patronage of Mr. Johnson is as extensive as the country itself. In some sort, every employee and subordinate is presumed to reflect the views and opinions of his chief. It becomes apparent then, unless Mr. Johnson selects his subordinates from that class of men who support and endorse his policy, that his contest with the Radicals must be an unequal one. It is absolutely essential, where such momentous issues are involved, that nothing should be left to chance. Every approach should be guarded. As in the darkest days of the Revolution, Washington himself ordered none but Americans to be put on guard, so now ought none but true men be allowed to share in the administration of the government, or to hold any position by which they can and will influence the honest people of the country.

This course of action is of the highest importance to the President and the cause of constitutional rights and free government which he represents in the Northern States. By the result of the elections in those States, the destiny of the whole country for weal or woe, is to be shaped. We of the South have as yet no power to make our voice heard. Crushed as we are, we can resist nothing that our Northern brethren choose to impose on us. The only thing left to us is to decline to say we rejoice in subjugation and disgrace, and to refuse to accept any burden not accompanied by force sufficient to fasten it upon us.

But though it is of paramount importance for Mr. Johnson to sustain his policy at the North, because in it is embodied the true theory of the Constitution, it is of none the less importance to sustain it at the South. As a class, it is probable that the Federal office holders here are more radical even than those of the North, and we hope in making reformations in this class of men, that those who hold office here and use their official positions, and the means thus placed at their command in giving aid and succor to the Jacobins of the North, will soon be made to "walk the plank."—Our people should file such information with the heads of Departments as will insure certain and correct action.

The Legislature.

We regret exceedingly to see such an entire want of interest felt in regard to the next Legislature of our State. In some of the counties in this section, candidates have already been announced, but in most of them, none have yet declared themselves, and but little concern is manifested as to who become so. The election is but six weeks off, and the importance of sending proper men to represent us certainly cannot be sufficiently appreciated. Our columns will bear us out that we have urged upon our people the necessity of attending to matters more practical than engaging in useless and hurtful political discussions, but have at all times pressed the importance of sending to our Legislature the ablest and best men we have. Agricultural and commercial men can illy afford, in view of the important measures to be brought up before the ensuing Legislature, affecting their interest so directly and to such an extent, to stand off as if this was merely a matter for politicians. Connected with the late Legislature, we can appreciate most sensibly some of the measures to be advocated and urged with all the power of political and commercial combination, in the next Legislature, having the most serious effect upon this section of the State; some of which were fought off, after the most laborious efforts, against votes demonstrating their great strength.

In many of the counties in this portion of the State, courts will be held during the next few weeks, and we respectfully and earnestly urge the people to pay some attention to this subject. New Hanover has probably more interest in the matter than any of her neighbors, and we truly hope some movement will be made at an early date. We have heard of no particular ticket, nor are we aware of any individual upon whom the people have united, or who have consented to run. The preference of course should be given to the old delegation, who have served us faithfully and honestly, and we will gladly support them. We have heard it rumored that one or two of them will not be candidates for re-election. We regard it rather imprudent for all of them to retire, as the experience of the last session, and the tone and temper of that body will be of great benefit to the representatives now to be elected. We therefore make our earnest appeal to all citizens of the county to move in this matter. Our merchants especially are much concerned; not an interest, commercial or agricultural, but what may be effected for good or evil, by the county representation. Next week is held our County Court, and there can be no better time for a full consultation among the citizens from the various parts of the county, and we are confident that further neglect will be suicidal in the extreme.—Our interests are too great and the subjects of legislation too certain for our people to be negligent of them. Indifferent representation now may bring upon us evils from which it will be impossible to relieve ourselves in the future.

North Carolina is in the midst of a mighty financial revolution. Having entered upon her career of prosperity under new and not very favorable circumstances, every section of the State will endeavor to inaugurate such schemes, by means of State legislation as will benefit themselves, and a mere glance at the map will exhibit how antagonistic must be the different interests at stake. If, then, we lose in this contest for want of proper representatives, when we have so many able men, the fault will be ours, and we alone will be to blame.—The planter cannot always remain in the field, or the merchant at the desk, without neglecting his true interests, nor can business men of all professions and avocations be entirely callous to who their law-makers are without sure and merited detriment to themselves.

Now, more than at any former time in our history, is this true. We can only urge this subject upon the careful attention and considerate action of our people. We know the necessity of electing able, faithful and true men to represent us, and we think the matter is of sufficient importance, and so respectfully urge a concert of action. We must not select men by accident, or depend upon the hasty action of a few citizens upon the eve of the election.

Probably it is too late for a Convention, but gentlemen from every portion of the county will assemble here during Court week, and the sentiment of the people can be ascertained; at least concert of action had, and this will do much to secure the proper men. We prefer a regular meeting, if possible. Some action, however, is necessary and should be had.

Destruction of the Tug Hobomok.

The Steam Tug Hobomok, which was partially destroyed by fire in the stream at this place, some time since, was totally consumed by the same devouring element on Chesapeake Bay, on Wednesday night last. The damage sustained by the Hobomok, when partially burnt at this place, was such as to render her almost worthless, but she was in a masure repaired and sent to Baltimore for completion, but has at last met with the fate she once so narrowly escaped.

Brownlow in Congenial Society.

The telegraph, a few days since, brought us a report of a mass meeting held in Philadelphia, at which Durant of New Orleans, and Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, spoke. A synopsis of the speech of the former was contained in the report. The base and false assertions made by this man are barely worthy of passing remark. Yet it is one of the means which our enemies use to injure us. The apparent consideration for the negro, and the expression of interest in his welfare, will have the effect of decoying the sympathies of that misguided class and will be productive of evil results.

Hon. W. D. Kelly, a Radical member of the present Congress, arose during the meeting and said he wished to introduce the *great* and *valiant* Gov. Brownlow. He asserted in the course of his remarks, that the present Congress was the most patriotic body in the world, and has never been excelled by any but the present Legislature of Tennessee.

The mean, low fawning of this man merits our undisguised contempt. We think, however, that he did well to class the present Congress, and the present Legislature of Tennessee together. They are proper associates to be breathed in the same sentence by a man of his stamp. One body had the audacity to add insult to injury upon a conquered people, and the other, through its utter disregard of the honor of the people of the State, and of manliness and firmness, accepted the amendment to the Constitution, so insultingly offered them.

In the event of another war, to which he made allusion, this man will be found among the lowest of the low, the meanest of the mean.

Truly, Brownlow has at last found congenial society, and in such associations his base and degraded soul, expands and reveals itself in all its hideousness.

As this same Parson Brownlow seems to be the ruling spirit of the Mulatto Convention, which is now in session in Philadelphia, we may possibly gather something of the feelings which will animate this patriotic assemblage, and in fact the purposes and hopes of the Radical party by the utterances of their High Priest. It appears at a grand reception given to the Southern delegates at which Parson Brownlow delivered a speech, the following sentiment was uttered and applauded:

"The object of the rebels is to bring on another war and if again you have to leave your families then the speaker wanted to direct that army. Divide into three divisions—the first with artillery and small arms, to do the killing, the second with torches and turpentine, to do the burning, and a third with chains and compass, to do the surveying—distribute the country among the people, or sell it to pay the expenses of the war."

We have no doubt this arrangement would suit the redoubtable Governor excessively well, and we are sure that if his wish was granted, the commander-in-chief would take personal charge of the third division, if no bushwackers were about, and believe he would do his duty in that capacity well and without fear, and at the close he would be sure to have a nice plantation for his "sheer."

If such men are to control the destinies of our country well may honest men tremble in contemplating the future. Place them surely and firmly in power, and so far as the above fiendish programme is concerned, the "other war" would be regarded as already brought on, and so officially declared, and we feel sure that France never witnessed the terrible scenes that the Jacobins of this country would inaugurate.

A Radical State Convention.

It is proposed by a meeting of a few politicians at Newbern, of the C. R. Thomas school, he being the presiding officer, to hold a Convention of the "unmistakably loyal" citizens of North Carolina, at Raleigh, on the 20th of this month, we suppose for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. The *Standard* grows enthusiastic over the mere idea, and while making excuses for the want of a full representation on account of the shortness of the notice, invites all the "unmistakables" to spare the means and the time, and come to the Convention. The *friends* are advised not to wait for meetings to request them to come, but come of their own accord; stand not upon the order of their coming, but come at once.

The Newbern meeting, which makes the call, says not a word about the President and Congress, or the Platform of the *true* Conservative and Union men adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, but as the *Standard* in publishing the call, and sounding his bugle for the clans to assemble, gives an extract from the letter of a distinguished Western friend, stating that in that section, a large majority of the people were in favor of the Howard amendment, we suppose that this will constitute the main feature of their new platform, possibly so covered up with measures supposed to be popular with the people of this State as scarcely to be recognized. The President and Congress will *both* be thanked for their efforts to restore the Union. Traitors denounced, and the vengeance of the unsatiated appetite of Northern Radicals directed towards the noble prisoner at Fortress Monroe.

We would have thought more of these Newbern patriots, if they had had the honesty to have been present at the Mulatto Convention now sitting at Philadelphia, and not left the honor and reputation of the State in such pious hands as the Rev. Hope Bain and Parson Sinclair. Such efforts, however, will not disturb the equanimity of the people of the State. The influence of the proposed Convention cannot elect either Hons. A. Dockery, Thos. Settle, G. W. Logan, or R. P. Dick, Esq., Governor of the State, or re-elect Hon. John Pool to the United States Senate, and if the hopes for a restored Union depend upon the efforts of these men, we fear our chances of "getting home" are bad. We venture the assertion, that not one-fifth of the counties of the State will be represented in the proposed Convention, and that not one-half of the delegates that will be present were citizens of North Carolina five years ago, and these not of that class of Northern men who have settled among us in good faith, or who have won the character of being good citizens.

Burke County.

A meeting of the citizens of Burke county was held in the Court House, in Morganton, on Saturday, the 28th ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the 46th District in the Senate, and Burke county in the House of Commons.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man to acknowledge allegiance to the Government of the United States, and, as soldiers and citizens who were true to the South in the late struggle, we will sacredly observe the obligations of our oaths to sustain said government.

Resolved, That the magnanimous conduct of President Johnson towards the South meets our grateful acknowledgments, and that it is our duty to encourage him by our sympathy, as a people, in his contest with the Radical majority in Congress.

Resolved, That the nominees of this Convention should discard party prejudice and devote themselves to the material interest of the country, and especially should endeavor to make some provision for educating the orphan children of soldiers who have fallen in this war, and for the support of those soldiers who have been permanently disabled.

Major A. C. Avery was unanimously nominated for the Senate, and Capt. J. B. Marler was nominated for the House of Commons. Maj. Avery was throughout the war an active participant, and won the respect of officers and men. During the campaign in which Gen. D. H. Hill commanded a corps in the Western Army he was his chief of staff. Of a family, who impressed their names upon the history of the State during the Revolution of 1776, in obedience to the pledges given by the head of the family on the 20th of May, 1775, at Charlotte, Major Avery and his noble brothers proved true to the obligations North Carolina assumed at Raleigh just eighty-six years afterwards. Three of five brothers fill honored graves, and a fourth bears the marks of the most serious wounds.

Capt. Marler was also a most gallant soldier, and as a member of the House of Commons last session, proved himself a most indefatigable and able representative.

Both the nominees expressed their decided opposition to the doctrine of Repudiation.

With such representatives the district and county would have much cause to congratulate themselves. We are glad to see such spirit manifested by that portion of the State to secure competent gentlemen to look to their own and the interest of the State in the next Legislature. Such examples should act as an incentive to us to put forward our best men. Time should not be lost, but by early concert of action, the services of gentlemen equal to the great interests at stake, should be secured. In the race we are entering upon, we should not be beaten for want of a proper start. We can illy afford to trifle in this emergency.

Duplin County.

We are glad to learn that Col. Thos. S. Kenan is a candidate for re-election as a member of the House of Commons from Duplin county. Col. Kenan made an able and faithful representative and we feel sure the people of that county cannot do better than re-elect him. Whether in military or civil life, Col. Kenan does his duty zealously and with credit to himself and those he represents. We wish him success.

Western North Carolina Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in Morganton on Thursday last.

The office of President and Superintendent have been consolidated, and Col. S. McD. Tate was elected to fill them both.

Governor Worth had previously appointed the following gentlemen, Directors, on the part of the State: F. E. Shober of Rowan; Dr. A. M. Powell of Catawba; A. C. Cowles of Yadkin; G. F. Davidson of Iredell; W. Murphy of Rowan; S. McD. Tate of Burke; A. M. Erwin of Burke: Hon. A. S. Merrimon of Buncombe.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the stocknolders: Hon. Z. B. Vance of Mecklenburg; Hugh Reynolds of Iredell; Dr. McDowell of Burke; N. Woodfin of Buncombe.

Steps were taken to endeavor to carry the road through to the Tennessee line, with a view to meet the Tennessee Extension to our State, and thereby connect with the Virginia and Tennessee route; also to complete a road to Ducktown, in Cherokee county. It was stated by gentlemen conversant with the fact, that Ducktown furnishes more freight for Chatanooga than now goes over this Road

The finances of the road are in a poor condition. Fifteen thousand dollars were borrowed a few months ago from private parties, and twenty thousand dollars from the Southern Express Company. Goods have also been purchased from the Government sales on a credit. These measures have enabled the Company to keep up the Road to this time.

Colonel Tate, who has been elected President, was in charge of the road, subsequent to the surrender, until removed by the Directors appointed by Governor Holden, who elected T. R. Caldwell, President. Col. T. is eminently qualified for the difficult duties thrown upon him by the action of the Directors. During the late war he was one of the most efficient officers North Carolina contributed to the service, ending his career as the commander of the celebrated Sixth regiment.

In a recent article we spoke more particularly of this great work. We truly hope the anticipations of its Stockholders may be fully realized, and the road completed to form connection with the roads beyond the mountains.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW MAIL.—We are glad to learn that strong hopes are now entertained of a mail between Fayetteville and Warsaw. The contract has already been let out, but the Contractor flew the track just as the people of Warsaw succeeded in getting a Postmaster appointed and qualified. We congratulate the people interested in the early prospect of a renewal of mail facilities from which they have so long been deprived.

COUNTY MEETING.

We are requested to says that a public meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county will be held at the court house, in the city of Wilmington, on next Tuesday night, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the next Legislature, to be voted for at the October election.

The Mulatto Convention.

The Rev. Hope Bain, who represents Goldsboro', N. C., is here, and says no Union man can be elected to office in his town. The reason for this probably is that there are according to his own account, but three Union men in the place—namely, the Postmaster, an octogenarian and himself.

Phil. Cor. New York Herald.

It would seem as if the Reverened gentleman should be fully satisfied—*one-third* of his party friends being in office—one of the other being too old for active service, and the other *should* be doing God's work and not serving man or the devil.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, recommends Hon. George Davis for the Senate; Maj. Robert Strange and Captain John R. Hawes, for the Commons.

ONE OF THE FIRST BALES.—The first bale of N. C. cotton brought to this market was shipped to Boston to-day on the steamship Monticello. We have before made mention of its arrival, being the bale which competed for the prize offered by Messrs Andrews & Bardin. It was grown on the plantation of Col. Geo. W. Collier in Wayne county, by Mr. J. K. Miller. At sunrise on the morning of the 27th of August it was standing in the field, and at 3 P. M., on the same day, it was delivered in Goldsboro' to the Southern Express Company, and was received at this place by Messrs Andrews & Bardin, on the following morning at 8 A. M. The quality is fine Middling, and the weight of the bale is 466 pounds.

The prize has been properly awarded to the producer.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

DEFICIENCY IN WEIGHT OF PORK.—We were on Mr. Horace M Barry's wharf, yesterday, and while there noticed the inspection of a quantity of pork, by Messrs. Bunting & Monroe, Inspectors, just received by the steamship Starlight, from New York. The pork came to different consignees, and was branded according to lots, by different inspectors in New York. We saw the result of the inspection of some eighty barrels, which showed that all the pork by this steamer, branded by S. WARD & CO., INSPECTORS, run full weight, while fifty barrels, branded by J. W. LEWIS, run short from 14 to 21 pounds, and was in consequence repacked by Messrs. Bunting & Munroe, so as to run full 200 pounds per barrel.

We deem it but justice to both of these New York inspectors, to let these facts be known; and we further propose to follow this plan in future, in order that our merchants may have some guide as to what inspections to chose when purchasing pork in New York.

We think that it is but proper to mention that every barrel of this article received from either Baltimore or Philadelphia contains the quantity prescribed by law, (200 lbs.)

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

SEPTEMBER.—The month of September, as has been shown in the history of our city, is decidedly the most unhealthy of the year. During the latter days of this month the terrible epidemic of 1862, raged with fatal fury, and during almost every year, since the founding of the place, Bilious and petty fevers have exerted an influence unfavorable to the general health. These fevers, however, are not usually fatal, but assume more control in this month, than is possible at any other period. The general health of the city at present, has not been better during the month of September, for many years.

DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a small white boy named John Peterson, while playing in a boat, in the river near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, was seen to fall overboard, and was drowned before assistance could reach him.—His hat drifted ashore and was picked up and secured, in order that his parents or friends might identify it as belonging to the deceased, as those who witnessed the sad accident were unaware of his name. The hat was shortly afterwards claimed by his grief stricken mother, who having missed her son went in search of him, and on the hat being exhibited to her, had her worst fears confirmed.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

PROPERTY SOLD AND RENTED AT AUCTION YESTERDAY.—Messrs. Cronly & Morris, Auctioneers, on yesterday, the first day of the annual renting period, sold and rented, at auction, the following property at the rates given below.

SOLD.

Dwelling house, containing four rooms, situated upon Chesnut, between 8th and 9th streets, $2,000—currency.

Dwelling house, situated upon 4th, between Old Boundary and Red Cross streets, containing three rooms, $1,270—currency.

Dwelling house, situated upon 3rd, between Church and Castle streets, containing five rooms, $1,300—currency.

An unimproved lot, situated upon the corner of 3rd and Old Boundary streets, $625—currency.

42 shares capital stock W. C. & R. R. R, brought from $12 25 to $13 per share.

RENTED.

Store, corner of Front and Church streets, occupied by Grudgeon & Klander, $250—currency.

Large fire proof warehouse, in rear of Custom House, $850—currency.

Dwelling house containing three rooms, situated upon 5th between Dock and Orange streets, $230—currency.

The dwelling on Market street, over the store of E. Willis, containing nine rooms, occupied by Mrs. DeNeal, $725—gold.

The house and store on Market street, occupied by Mingo Goelet, colored, $550—gold.

Three wooden tenements, on Front street, South of W. & W. R. R. Depot, occupied by M. Barry and others, $275—gold.

The store on South Water street, occupied by A. Johnson, Jr. & Co., $1200—currency: the offices above the same, $450—currency.

Brick dwelling on Front, between Orange and Ann streets, containing six rooms, occupied by Dr. A. Medway, $500—gold.

Brick dwelling, adjoining the above, containing the same number of rooms, occupied by T. R. Lippitt, $460—gold.

Wharf, situated foot of Orange street, occupied by Harriss & Howell, $1725—gold.

The store, and office above, on North Water street, occupied by Cronly & Morris, $1000—gold.

Two stores, on Dock street, occupied by Jos. Mier, $1,150—currency.

Two stores West of the above and adjoining the Ice House, $900—currency.

Dwelling house containing five rooms, situated upon Chesnutt, between 8th and 9th streets, $225,—currency.

Dwelling house containing five rooms, situated upon 4th between Princess and Chesnutt streets, and occupied by Mr. Walker, $450,—currency.

Dwelling House containing five rooms, situated upon 2nd, between Ann and Nunn Streets, occupied by Dr. Buie, $450—currency.

Store and Warehouse on South Water Street, known as the "Gem Saloon," occupied by Jas. Mitchell, $1050—currency; the Office above the same, occupied by W. H. Bernard, $630—currency.

The Wharf in front of the building occupied by Alfred Martin and Moffitt, Bro. & Co., $600—currency.

The Brick Dwelling House containing nine rooms situated on Front, between Dock and Orange Streets, occupied by Maj. Carraway, $1,000—currency.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

THE RENT QUESTION.—The community, for some time past, has been agitated by the momentous question of rents, and the probable figures at which houses would be rented. The auction yesterday was looked forward to, by many, with great anxiety, and many doubts and fears were entertained by those interested.

We observe a slight advance on the prices of last year, but this in all probability is caused from the anxiety manifested by various persons to rent early, and thereby avoid the suspense which is always occasioned by doubt. They prefer, in most instances, to give higher prices, rather than wait, as a feeling of security is imparted after once renting, which can only be appreciated by a tenant.

The landlords, in some instances, have manifested a slight disposition to be more moderate in their demands than we at first supposed, but the majority of them are still imbued with a spirit of extortion, which many of them acquired, during the war, when speculators and extortioners were scattered broadcast over the South.

SEAMENS' BETHEL.—Rev. John N. Andrews, Chaplain, is engaged in holding a protracted meeting at this place, to which all are invited.—Services will be held every night this week at 7½ o'clock, (Saturday excepted.)

COTTON.—From the letter of Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co. to Mr. J. H. Watson, of Marion, S. C., informing that gentleman that the prize offered by them for the first bale of new cotton brought to this market had been awarded for the bale sent by him, we take the following extract:

We congratulate you upon your success in a competition, alike creditable to all. Your first bale was here the second day after the first reached Mobile, Ala., and two days before the first reached New York, and was undoubtedly the first in Philadelphia.

We consider this success very flattering. Mobile, one of the greatest Southern cotton markets, situated in a climate in every way adapted for the growth of cotton, was not quite two days ahead of Wilmington in the receipt of the first bale of the new crop. In New York and Philadelphia, two points to which cotton from all parts of the country is sent, received no bale of the new crop before the one to which we allude was sent to Philadelphia.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL FROM THE CABLE FLEET.

Several Unsuccessful Attempts to Raise Last Year's Cable—The Final Success.

ST. JOHN, N. F., September 2.—The British steamer Terrible arrived here at noon to-day from the cable fleet, which she left on Wednesday, being short of coal and provisions. At that time the Great Eastern was starting for a spot one hundred miles east of the point where the cable broke last year, all attempts to successfully raise the cable in 2,000 fathoms depth having failed. The following is a minute abstract from Mr. Bean's diary:

Sunday, Aug. 12.—The Great Eastern joined the Terrible at the rendezvous. The Albany had hooked the cable previous to the Great Eastern coming up, and lost it, with two miles of grappling rope.

August 13 and 14, drifting.

August 15.—Mr. Canning being satisfied, by the strain on the dynamometer increasing to 9½ tons, that the cable was hooked, at 1 o'clock everything was made ready to let go a large buoy with veering rope and buoy rope attached. Here her first disaster occurred—the splice between the grappling rope and buoy rope having drawn. Fortunately no one was injured.

August 16, drifting. August 17, at 11 o'clock, ship's time, the cable came to the surface at the bows of the Great Eastern, but while all were congratulating themselves on this great success the cable slipped off the grapples and disappeared.—From this date up to Wednesday evening, August 29, we were grappling with varying success. On one occasion the Albany brought up two miles of cable. The weather was very unfavorable.

At the time the Terrible left the fleet it was decided to go East one hundred miles, where the water is only 1,016 fathoms.—They would arrive there on Thursday, and, from what is now known, it appears the result is a perfect success.

GREAT ACHIEVMENT.

The Atlantic Cable of Last Year Recovered—Splice Successfully Made—Another Cable between Europe and America.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 2.—The Atlantic Cable of last year was picked up this (Sunday) morning, at 4:40 o'clock, in latitude 51 deg, 52 sec., longitude 30 deg. 03 sec. The splice was successfully made, and the Cable lowered at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Great Eastern is now seven hundred miles from here, paying out the Cable.—Everything is going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next.

[NOTE.—The above dispatch should be understood to be the *purport* of a dispatch transmitted from the Great Eastern to Valentia, Ireland, and thence to Heart's Content. The dispatch itself is not given.—REPORTER.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Radicalism in the Northwest—Depression in the South—Gen. Beauregard—Threatening Aspect of Affairs in Missouri.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Radical hostility in the Northwest appears to be irrepressible, but not so in the Middle States, where the interests of commerce and finance begin to exercise an influence.

In Virginia and the Carolinas, according to the statements of intelligent and disinterested persons who have just arrived from those States, little hopeful feeling for the political or industrial future is cherished.—Deferred hope has given place to despondency.

The recuperative process in industrial pursuits is retarded by a vague apprehension of evils which are expected from continued Radical ascendency and tyranny.

Notwithstanding all this, the North prospers. The opening of the fall trade in the Northern cities is marked by a large demand from the South in anticipation of the cotton crop. New England receives a large portion of the avails of this trade. All her manufactures flourish, and are in demand at enhanced prices. Should the cotton crop fall short of two millions and a half of bales, the apparent and promised prosperity will disappear.

It appears that General Beauregard has been more profitably employed in Europe than in military pursuits. It is understood that his mission in relation to the affairs of the great New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad Company has been successful.

I learn that the Conservatives in the West are putting in nomination for State and other offices highly respected and popular officers of the United States volunteers, whose services during the war are universally acknowledged. This will serve to counteract the secret military association got up by Governors Oglesby and Morton, the object of which is to overawe the people at the polls.

Governor Oglesby excites the people to renewed hostilities, and pledges himself for an army of two hundred thousand men to sustain the Radical party in Missouri against the Conservatives, in case of expected trouble at the November elections, and in the canvass now commenced.

Judge Abell Defends his Action.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Judge Abell has written a letter to General Sheridan, through the New Orleans newspapers, defending himself against the charge of his being a dangerous man. He says that in his judicial station he knows naught but fidelity to the State and humanity to the unfortunate, regardless of color. He firmly believed that not a drop of blood would have been shed had the military been half as earnest as he was in opposing the attempted usurpation. He adds that since the re-establishment of civil authority in Louisiana the *status* of Northern men has been one of perfect safety; and he tells General Sheridan that if he thinks his assertion is correct he may rejoice in it, but, among good men his thoughts will not add to his reputation.

From the Pacific Coast—The Russian-American Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The wires of the Russian-American telegraph have been stretched a distance of 715 miles above New Westminster, British Columbia.

Private advices say that the real destination of the Spanish fleet, heretofore reported at Popetri, is believed to be some rendezvous in South America.

Although it was reported at Tahiti that the steamer Uncle Sam had loaded to run the blockade at Valparaiso, and been seized and confiscated by the Spanish fleet, it was alleged that the attempt to run the blockade was a sham, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who owned the vessel, received from the Spanish admiral $80,000 for supplying the fleet with stores.

Mass Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Hon. Montgomery Blair addressed a large assembly of supporters of the President last evening in this city. John Quincy Adams, Esq., presided, and emphatically indorsed the movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. General John L. Swift followed Mr. Blair with a few remarks.

THE MULATTO CONVENTION.

Preliminary Matters—Desecration of the Sabbath—Pulpit Harangue from Brownlow—He will Never Run Away Again—Pious Politicians—A Prayer Most Inspiring Spiced with Envy, Hatred and all Uncharitableness—The Religious Element to be Invoked Again.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—At a meeting of Southern delegates, held at the National Union Club House, last evening, Gov. Fletcher, of Mo., acted as chairman, and Dr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, as secretary.

A committee was appointed to designate the speaker to make addresses in reply to the welcome speech of Charles Gibbons, Esq., on behalf of the Union men of the North. Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, was chosen for that purpose.

Gov. Fletcher will probably act as temporary chairman of the convention, and ex-Attorney-General Speed, will, it is expected, be chosen permanent president.

The Southern delegates will meet at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning at the club rooms of the National Union Club House. From thence they will be escorted to Independence Hall, and thence to the Union League House, where they will be formally received. The members will then proceed to National Hall, where the Southern Loyalists' Convention will convene.

Among the distinguished persons who have arrived here are Governors Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Fletcher, of Missouri, John Minor Botts, of Virginia, Senators Wade, Chandler, Harriss and Lane.

At the Union Methodist Church, this morning, Parson Brownlow delivered a characteristic address. He is laboring under a recent attack of palsy, and he said that nothing could have induced him to have attended the Convention in his present physical condition but the deep abiding interest he felt in the cause of his country, and the fierce and terrible conflict now going on between the executive and legislative departments of the federal government.

"If the President shall succeed—shall conquer his purposes—all the Southern Unionists and colored loyalists will have to leave and seek some other abode. So far," said the speaker, "as I am concerned, I fled from the South the last time, and sought the shelter of the mountain gorges of Tennessee for the last time, and I will soon expire on a lamp-post, under the shadow of the capitol of Tennessee."

A number of delegates are arriving to-night.

A special meeting of the city council has been called for to-morrow, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Southern delegates to the Convention.

A meeting for prayer and conference was held to-night by a number of the delegates to the convention, in the rooms of the Union State Central Committee, on Chestnut street, the parlors of which, capable of holding about a hundred persons, were crowded. Some ladies were present. Senator Harris, of New York, presided, and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He said that they had assembled in this city from various parts of the country, to attend a convention the results of which might affect essentially, if not vitally, the welfare of this distracted country. It was therefore appropriate that on this evening of the Christian Sabbath, they should meet together and commend their country to God, who had so signally favored the country in the trials through which it had passed, and plead with God that, as the country was about entering upon unexpected trials, it would not be deserted by him. He closed by announcing that prayer would now be offered by the Rev. Dr. Newman, of La., who, after reading a portion of Scripture, offered prayer, asking among other things, that men might be assigned to rule over the country who would be rid of pride and egotism and ambition, and particularly of partisan prejudice.

After prayer, Senator Harris gave a general invitation to such as desired to address the meeting.

Mr. Eaton, of Memphis, was the first to respond, and denounced the clergy and church of the South as the soul of the rebellion. Rev. Mr. Conway, of New York, lately removed from the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana on charges, earnestly prayed that the President should be prevented from doing mischief and taught to do right.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, also spoke.—He said false prophets were crying "peace, peace," when there was no peace. Their brethren were being slaughtered in the South, day by day, and hour by hour.—Conventions legally assembled were being dispersed, and the streets of Memphis were being made to run with the blood of the only loyal men left there. Even recently, in the neighboring State of Maryland, men of God, whilst kneeling at the altar, were slaughtered by ruffin hands, led on by that same wild spirit, evoked by the institution of slavery. He continued at some length in the same strain, and was followed by Mr. Strong, of St. Louis, who believed in his heart of hearts that this was a religious struggle. Mr. Palmer, of Tennessee, denounced the President as a public disgrace.

Hon. George Ashman on the Philadelphia Convention.

This distinguished gentleman, long a member of Congress, and particularly remembered as president of the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for President in 1860, has written a letter, in which he says:

"The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention are now before the world, and I do not hesitate to agree with the President in his high estimate of their importance.—I do not see how they could be made better, nor do I doubt that the purpose to which they are directed will be accomplished.

"I shall take some early occasion to express myself *publicly*, but intend this note only as a personal explanation to yourself as a personal friend."

THE PRESIDENT'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The New York papers are filled with details of the great reception of President Johnson in that city. At Jersey City the distinguished guests were met by the Citizens' Committee of New York, and escorted on board the steamer Colden. The Government and foreign vessels in the North river were lavishly decorated with bunting, and the guns from the forts on Governor's Island thundered forth the Presidential salute. On the arrival at the Battery the procession was formed and moved up Broadway amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the immense crowd of people assembled. The telegraph yesterday gave us a synopsis of the speech made by the President on the occasion of the banquet given him, but the report was so brief and so imperfect that we give this morning the speech in full.

To the toast—"The Health of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States"—the President replied:

The toast which has just been drunk and the kindness with which you have received it are, under existing circumstances, peculiarly gratifying to me, and in saying that they are gratifying to me, I wish not to indulge in any vanity or egotism. If I were to say less I should not speak the truth; and it is always best to speak the truth and to give utterance to our sincere emotions; and I am free to confess that being so kindly alluded to here, and so kindly received upon this occasion and in your city to-day quite overwhelms me. But the only words I would be exceedingly dull and the heart almost without an impulse that could not give utterance to is something responsive to what has been said here, and to leave me on this occasion warm is the heart that feels and willing is the tongue that speaks, and I would to God it were in my power to dedicate to language the feelings and emotions that animate me to-night. [Applause.] I shall not attempt, in response to what has been said, and the manifestations that have been made, to go into a lengthy speech, or to make to you an argument upon this occasion. I shall merely content myself with giving utterance in the sincerity of my heart to some of the feelings and emotions that are welling up within me. I would that I could give utterance to what I feel, if not in words, then by some such means as these demonstrations by which the popular heart manifested itself to day—demonstrations filled with so much enthusiasm that like a liquid it spreads in every direction and communicated with every heart in this city. All that is wanting in the great struggle in which we are engaged is simply to develop the popular heart of the nation. All that it needs is a sufficient amount of friction.

I know as well as you know that we have just passed through a bloody and perilous contest. We have sentiments in me associated with us on this occasion, who took an active part in that struggle for the preservation of our country—the army on the one hand, (pointing to General Grant) and the navy on the other (pointing to Farragut.) [Tremendous cheers.] These gentlemen have all performed their part in restoring the country to its present condition, and it would be very derelict in me if I should omit to say that the Secretary of State has fully performed his part. [Cheers.] As to what part the humble individual who addresses you took in that struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government, I will say nothing now; but I will say in summing up, though I may perhaps be included in that summing up—I will say that I feel that the Government has discharged its duty. But there is something else to be performed; the work is not yet done. Though we have passed through fields of blood, and at times almost forced to the conclusion that we would be compelled to see the Goddess of Liberty go staggering through carnage and blood, and our Government a failure, yet by the seeming interposition of Providence matters have been brought to a different termination. So far we have been saved. But where the enemy has been put down in the field, there still remains a greater and more important work for you to do.

I must be permitted to say—and I wish not to trespass upon your time—I must be permitted to remark in this connection that the Government undertook the suppression of this rebellion for the express purpose of preserving the Union of these States. [Great applause.] That was the declaration that it made at the beginning, and under that declaration it went into the war and continued it and the rebellion was suppressed. By the suppression of this rebellion this Government established and announced the great fact that these States have not the power nor the right, either by forcible or peaceable means to separate from each other. [Great cheering.] That was determined and settled by the Government of the United States—the Executive Department of it. But there is another department of your Government which has declared by its official action that notwithstanding the rebellion was suppressed for the purpose of preserving the union of the States, and to establish definitely the doctrine that no State has a right to secede. I say there is a department of your Government which has practically assumed and declared and up to the present time carried out, that the Government of the Union. [Groans.] We, who contended for the opposite doctrine, years ago contended that States had not the right even peaceably to secede; and one means of peaceable secession was by a State withdrawing its representatives from the Congress of the United States, and that would be practical dissolution of the Union.

We denied that a State had any such right, and when, subsequently, they attempted to withdraw, we again asserted that they had no such right; and now, when the doctrine has been forcibly established that a State has no right to leave the Union, and when the States are again resuming their relations with the Federal Government as far as in them lies, we find that when they seek to have their representatives admitted to Congress there arises in that body, who, in violation of one great charter of liberty, deny their right to be represented, and refuse to admit their representatives into the Congress of the United States. The query then comes up, in the struggle that is now before us, will we submit; will the American people submit, to this practical dissolution and this practical assertion of the doctrine that they have already repudiated and overthrown. [Cries of "no, no."] The issue is before you. Will these States be permitted to remain as they are, so far as representation in Congress is concerned, in a state of practical secession and disruption? It is giving the direct recovery position, it is subverting every position taken by us since the rebellion commenced. Are we prepared now, after having passed through our terrible war; after the immense amount of blood that has been shed; after having accumulated a debt of over a thousand millions of dollars, after the injury that has been inflicted on the the country North and South, are we prepared to permit this disrupted and disrupting condition of affairs to continue? Let me ask this intelligent audience, not in the language of declamation, but in the spirit of Christianity and sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew those scenes through which we have just passed? Are we prepared again to see one portion of this country arrayed in deadly conflict against another portion as we have just seen them arrayed? Or, shall we not make every effort to have all the parts and all the people of the country again united in harmony and cheerful affection? [We will, we will.] Well, gentlemen, what is said now after the Philadelphia Convention has met and proposed to remedy the condition of the country—what is now said? Why, that those men who met in that Convention were insincere; that their professions were worth nothing, and I were not to be believed. Gentlemen, what better evidence can you have of loyalty than those men give? Who has fought the rebellion with more consistency and determination than I have; who has sacrificed or suffered more for the country? But because my sacrifices and suffrings have been great, as an incident growing out of a great civil war, should I, therefore, become insensible to truth and principle? We are told that those men, notwithstanding their profession of loyalty and devotion to the Union, are not to be believed; but I ask you what better evidence you can have of loyalty and devotion than profession and action? Who dares in this day of political and religious freedom to set up an inquisition and go into the human bosom to search for motives and sentiments?

How many men have lived under this Government all along from its origin up to the present time, who have loyally obeyed the laws and paid their taxes, and aided the Government in every way required of them, yet who, perhaps, would much have preferred to have had it greatly modified in form, or even to live under a monarchy? The best evidence that can be shown of loyalty are loyal professions and loyal actions, and when those gentlemen met in Convention from the North and South, come forward and profess devotion to the Union and Constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them? Have we reached that point that all confidence is lost in men? If we have, I tell you that your Government is not as strong as a rope of sand. It has no weight, and will tumble to pieces. The adhesive power of this Government is in the confidence which the people put in each other. [Great cheering.] These men who sat in Convention set in a city, the professions of whose people in times gone by were that they were a peace loving and a war-hating people. These men sat there in Convention in the interests of peace, and their professions are doubted. These people say to them, we won't believe you, and therefore, this present state of practical dissolution of the Union must continue to exist.—Why, as a Southern man—though I do not speak here to-night as a Southern man because I first saw the light of Heaven in a Southern State—thank God, I feel that I entertain opinions and ideas that are co-extensive with all the States and with the people of them all. While I am a Southern man, I am a Northern man also—that is to say, I am a citizen of the United State, and am willing to concede to other citizens what I claim for myself.

But I was going to call your attention to a point. The Southern States, or their leaders, proposed separation. Now, what was the reason that they did so? The time has come to consult our reason and not mere impulse. What was the reason, or one of the reasons that the South gave for desiring separation? They said they feared that the Constitution of the United States would not be enforced, and that their rights could not be secured in the Union; that was the reason they gave. They said the Constitution cannot be enforced in the Union, and therefore we will separate from the Union, and we will form a new Government for ourselves, and we will take the Constitution of our country and enforce it there. That was separation: it was against the Union, and I was always opposed to anyting that was opposed to the Union.

I took my position in the Senate of the United States, and assumed then, as I have since, that this Union was perpetual; that it was a great magic circle that could never be broken. [Applause.] But the reason the South gave was, that the Constitution could not be enforced under the then existing combination of States, and, therefore, that it might be enforced, they wanted separation.—They attempted to separate, but they failed. But while the question was pending they established for themselves a form of Government, and what kind of a government was it? What kind of a Constitution did they adopt? Was it not the same old Constitution, with some few variations—the Constitution of the United States? You know that it was, and that they desired to live under that Constitution, and enforce its provisions, under a separate Government of their own. We said, No! you shall remain with us, and the Constitution shall be preserved and enforced. We fought on until the rebellion was suppressed. And when the armies of the rebellion were overcome they accepted the terms that the Government gave them.—The Government said to them, disband your armies and return to your original positions in the Union, and we will receive you with open arms.

The time came at which their armies were overcome and disbanded. That was done under the lead of my distinguished friend on my right.—[Three cheers for General Grant.] Well, they accepted the terms of the Government, and what did they say? They said we want to return. Some of them said we have been mistaken. Others said we selected the arbiter, and the arbiter of our selection has decided against us, and therefore, as honorable men, we accept the decision. But they all say we want to return. Now, will their offer be accepted? Do we want a Union again? I have said before, and I now repeat it, I do not want to let them back into the Union degraded and debased. They would not be fit to form a part of this great American family. I want them to come back with all their manhood. [Great cheering.] I have not approached the point that I intended to, and I know that I am talking too long. ["No no;" "Go on, go on."] I have just called attention to the Constitution, under which they were desirous of living—the Constitution of their fathers, but they wanted it separately. Now, however, in returning having lost the institution of slavery, which was the apple of discord, they take up the Constitut on under which they lived before, and ask that it shall be the law, and shall be enforced. Where, then, is the cause for distrust or want of confidence? There is none. I do not come here to apologize for those who have tried to destroy this Government. And if my public speeches and acts do not disprove the charge that I want to apologise for them there is no use in a man's having a public record. But I know the Southern people, and admitting their errors to the fullest extent, I know that there are large numbers of them who were misled and coerced by public opinion—men who, when they saw the flag of their country receding as the rebellion advanced, grew pale with fear and sorrow, and whose faces when they saw that flag returning in triumph glowed again with joy. But their leaders betrayed them. But in the West they have a way of playing hammer and anvil. While Davis and others of that class, were talking of separation at the South, there was another class at the North, made up of Philips, Garrison, and such men, who were talking dissolution at the North. These were the two extremes—the one the anvil and the other the hammer; and when the rebellion broke out one end of the line joined in with those who were trying to suppress it. The rebellion has been suppressed, but we have not yet ceased to play the game of hammer and anvil. I am for the Union, and I am against all those who are opposed to the Union.—I am for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. [Vociferous applause.] I heaped my distinguished friend on my right (General Grant) to fight the rebellion at the South. You all remember his peculiar phrase "That he was going to fight it out on that line," [laughter.] I was with him, and I did all that I could. We whipped them at that end of the line, and I want to say to you here that I am now fighting at the other end, [laughter and applause.] And if he is not in the field now in the military sense, he is where he does good service. It is a struggle for the Union in which we are engaged. The Union is essential to us. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North. But men say do you want to be governed and controlled by rebels? I answer no! We want to let loyal men in and none but loyal men, [applause]; and I ask here to-night upon what reasonable ground rests the fear that men coming into Congress from the South would control the country to its destruction?

Take the entire delegation—fifty-eight representatives, compared with two hundred and eighty-two—do you fear that fifty-eight men will control all the rest? [Laughter.] Oh, men say, they will repudiate our public debts. Now, place these fifty-eight men in the most powerful position that you possibly can, and you have one hundred and fifty or one hundred and eighty, an overwhelming majority against them. Surely, enough to keep them from doing any harm. [Laughter.] Are we a great people? Are we all cowards?—[No!] Did they control you before the rebellion commenced, and will they have any more power now than they had before? I am no prophet, but I predicted some things at the beginning of this rebellion that have literally come to pass. I told the Southern people years ago that whenever they should attempt to dissolve the Union, the institution of slavery was gone. You, sir, (turning to Mr. Seward,) know that I made that argument to Jeff. Davis, you were in the Senate, and you will bear witness to the position I then occupied. I told them then that the institution of slavery had little or no protection outside of the Union. They thought differently. They put up the stake—you all know how great that stake was—and they lost it completely. The Constitution still exists: the Union is still preserved; they did not succeed in escaping from it, and the institution of slavery is destroyed. [Applause.] Since its destruction, the Southern States have come up magnanimously and acknowledged the fact, and have gone into these States Conventions and ratified its abolition. There is another thing. You have about three thousand millions of dollars in bonds. How are you going to preserve the credit of them? Will you tell me how the security, how the value, how the ultimate payment of the interest and principal of those bonds is to be secured? Is it by continuing this Government, disrupted as it is, by crippling our energies, and dividing us up into a half a dozen petty States?

Let me tell you, and mark what I tell you, that there is no way by which those bonds can be ultimately paid, interest and principal, than by the consolidation of our nationality, the perpetuity and completeness of the Union of the States. [Applause.] Pardon me when I say I understand this question; and I tell you that you play a false part now, and play into the hands of your enemies and the enemies of your country when you aid those who would keep the Government disrupted. Let us unite all portions of the country firmly together, and you will have more capital than you need. I am proud to say on this occasion, not by way of flattery or compliment to the people of New York—I am proud to say that I find a liberal, comprehensive, patriotic and expansive view of this whole question among the people of New York. I am proud also to find that you do not feel that your existence depends on aggression and destruction; that while you are anxious to live, you are willing to let others live, and do not wish to live by their destruction. New York is a great commercial city.

I was asking a man the other night what amount of taxes you collect in the city of New York. I was told it was sixteen or eighteen millions. You remember what your government started from?—You remember that when George Washington was inaugurated President that the total cost of the government was two millions and a half, while here to-day, my distinguished friend upon my left (Mr. Hoffman) is controlling the destines of a city whose taxes amount to eighteen millions of dollars, and your State with its population of four millions has a system of government, general and municipal, more complex and costly than the whole Federal Government at its origin. And the people of this great city, with views co-extensive with all the States and Territories, and with an amount of capital greater than is to be found collected in any other point in the country, are possessed of great influence. You are enabled to occupy the points of gravitation, and New York is destined to take a great and conspicuous part in the work of restoration of this country; and as I have said before on similar occasions, so I say again now, that all resistance to the restoration of this Union, all opposition to it, will be just about as availing as an attempt to chain up the ocean, or turn the Mississippi backward to its source. My faith in the people is very strong. I have sometimes been called a demagogue, but I would to God we had enough demagogues in the land. The demonstration here to-day has confirmed me in my opinions of some of these demagogues.

I believe that the great mass of the people will take care of the Government, and when they understand it will always do right. You have evinced a good will; the billows begin to heave, and I tell those persons that are croaking and seeking individual aggrandizement, or the perpetuity of a party that they had better stand out of the way; the country is coming together again, and they cannot prevent it. For myself, I am content to be guided by the example of the Savior of mankind. If I have pardoned many, it has been because I thought it was for the best interests of the country, having found them repentant and anxious to be pardoned. Gentlemen I have talked long enough. It has never been my habit to prepare speeches, but rather to take up a subject, having previously thought upon it, of course, and talk about it. The very idea of making a formal preparation always disqualified me. Gentlemen, your country is in your hands. The issue is before you.

I stand here to-night, not as the President of the United States, but rather as a citizen advocating the restoration of the Union. Since I have been the Chief Executive of the nation I have tried to discharge my duties in the way that I believed would most surely tend to bring back harmony to all sections of the country. What have I to gain by any other course? I have filled every office under this Government. You may talk about me as you will. Men may traduce and vilify me. Mendacious and unprincipled writers may attack me as they will, but all of them cannot drive me from what I feel to be right. [Great cheering.] What have I to gain? From the lowest office in your city to the Presidency of the United States I have filled every office. Who can do more? Ought not any reasonable ambition to be satisfied with that? I tell you, gentlemen, that the summit of my ambition has been reached, with the exception of one thing. Will you hear what it is? It is that if at this particular crisis of our country's history, finding the union of these States imperilled, I can be instrumental in the hands of the people in restoring the Union and making it complete and perpetual—if I can do that I will be willing to exclaim as Simeon of old when he saw the babe that had been born in the manger: "Now that I have seen the glory of thy salvation, let thy servant depart in peace." I would rather live in history and in the affections of my countrymen as the one who had consummated this great result than be President of the United States forty times.

Gentlemen, so long as reason shall continue to hold her seat, so long as my heart shall beat, so long as my memory shall be capable of recalling one event, so long will I remember the kindness manifested toward me upon this occasion by the citizens of New York.

STATE ITEMS.

THE CONTROVERSY ENDED.—The controversy as to who shall be Collector of this port has at last been decided in favor of R. W. King, he having received notification from Washington City of his appointment, with a request to forward his bonds. The bonds properly endorsed and vouched for, have gone forward, and it is expected that he will be regularly installed during the coming week.—*Newbern Times.*

BAILEY CAUGHT.—Wm. Bailey, the gentleman who paid Weldon a visit a short time since, and whose arrival and departure was duly registered in this paper, has been arrested at Louisburg and sent to Edgecomb county for examination. He is suspected of being implicated in the murder of Mr. John A. Cutchen.

UNFORTUNATE.—A few days ago a negro appeared at Enfield, having in his possession a horse for which he could not satisfactorily account. He was allowed to go free but the horse was detained by the proper authorities. In a short time a letter was received from Hon. W. N. H. Smith, stating that the horse had been stolen from him by the negro in question. Smart negro!

RAIN.—We have recently had fine rains in this locality. The weather is now quite warm, and, with the recent rain will be beneficial to the crops. The rains were too late for the corn crop, but it will add materially to the pea, potato and turnip crops. *Standard.*

BROKE JAIL.—Malcom White and a gang of negroes who were in jail awaiting the sitting of the Court, fearing they would get justice done them, with the assistance of some party outside, made their exit from durese vile, and are now breathing the pure air of heaven in the outer world, ready, doubtless, to commit other crimes which would tend to blacken, if possible, the escutcheon of these miserable wretches.

White and four or five of the negroes were charged with the robbery of various stores in Newbern, and two were charged with murder, and the remainder of them we are not aware of what they were charged.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn that the man White, who escaped night before last, was recaptured yesterday at Dover Station, or near it, by parties on the A. & N. C. Railroad train. The other scoundrels who took leave of absence have already commenced operations, having robbed a gentleman in the upper edge of Craven county, of over $5000, and committed other depradations in that vicinity.

We are indebted for these particulars to Mr. S. Dixon, of the Southern Express. *Newbern Times.*

"OLD CAPT. GAROUTTE" GONE!—The name of Capt. Garoutte has been a terror to horse and mule owners in the State.—The poor men and poor widows, whose horses have been seized by his order, and who have cried over their losses, may dry up their tears. The "old Capt." is certainly gone!—gone glimmering between two days, and has left for parts unknown.—Garroutte was convicted of unfair dealing with the government, we understand, and paid the penalty. But he was bound over under several charges for unfair dealing against citizens, for which he was amenable to the civil law. He was under bail, but has fled and left his sureties, we learn, to foot the bill. These particulars we gather from respectable army officers.

Well, we hope he will not be brought back. We would subscribe as liberally as our poor purse would allow, to rid the South of all such men. From what we have heard of him, he was the strongest mixture of truth and falsehood, penitence and pride, piety and hypocrasy, friend and enemy to the South, we wot of. He is gone, and joy go with him. Let it now be known, that if any body comes along professing to have an order from Capt. Garoutte, or any one else, he is a cheat and imposter, and have him arrested forthwith.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DR. P. T. HENRY.—We are gratified to learn that this sterling patriot and clever gentleman is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from Bertie. Dr. H. was anxious to retire, but the importunities of his Union friends were such that he could not resist them.—*Standard.*

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—General T. L. Crittenden has issued an address to the Union soldiers and sailors of Kentucky who are favorable to the principles enunciated by the late Philadelphia Convention, and appointing a long list of delegates to attend the National Convention to be held at Cleveland, September 17th. Among the delegates are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Generals Rosseau, Ward, Whittaker, Hobson, Garrard, Boyle and Watkins, and a large number of Kentucky Union officers.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Judge Edmunds, who retired to-day from the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, will immediately assume the duties of postmaster of the United States Senate, to which he has been appointed.

Hon. O. H. Browning will to-morrow assume the management of the Interior Department, and Joseph Wilson, Esq., becomes full Commissioner of the General Land Office, a position for which he is eminently fitted by the experience of a lifetime and native ability, learning and research.

Illinois Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, August 30.—The Democratic State Convention, held at Springfield yesterday, nominated Colonel T. Dyle Dickey for Congressman at large, and General Jesse J. Phillips for State Treasurer. Resolutions were passed approving the declaration of principles of the Philadelphia Convention, favoring reduction of the hours of labor and equal taxation, the Monroe doctrine and the freedom of Ireland.

"RENEGADES."—No less than forty-six Major Generals were members of the Philadelphia Convention. All "renegades," according to Greely.

Auction Sales.

WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

BY CRONLY & MORRIS.

VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, 11th September next, (Court week) at 9½ o'clock, we will offer for sale, at Exchange Corner,

320 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND,

situated in the fork of Black River and Moore's Creek New Hanover county, adjoining the lands of Dr. Simpson, Bryan Buxton, A. J. Mott and others.

Terms easy and sale positive.

Aug. 26. 223-d2awts—30-wts

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Vermont Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th—Noon.

Hon. Mr. Dillingham has been re-elected Governor by an increased majority. In the third district there is no choice—two Republican candidates were run. The other districts elected Republicans.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th—Noon.

Gold 146¾. Foreign Exchange 107½.

By the Ocean Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4.

Cotton is dull and declined ⅛d; Middling Uplands 13d.; sales of 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs are generally firmer. Provisions are unchanged. Tallow is firmer.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4.

Consols 89¼. Five-twenties 72¾.

A Treaty of Peace Concluded between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt—Affairs in Saxony.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.

Affairs in Saxony assume a warlike aspect. The Saxon troops have been withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier, and the army is being provisioned. The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia binds Austria not to interfere.

The Southern German journals charge Austria with a breach of the treaty with Bavaria, in making peace without the consent of the latter.

OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Per Atlantic Cable.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., Sept. 5.—Evening.

The Steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, sailed this day for New York, with 31,000 pounds and 2,500,000 francs in specie, on American account.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.

Darmstadt has complied with the demand of Prussia, and will pay her three millions of florins, besides ceding some territory.

FLORENCE, ITALY, Sept. 5.

Prior to signing the treaty of peace, Italy will disarm 12,000 soldiers.

London, Sept. 5—noon.

A statement shows that the Atlantic Cable is doing business at the rate of 900,000 pounds per year.

MONEY MARKETS.—The opening price of Consols was 89¾ for money. Five-twenties 73.

Liverpool, Sept. 5—noon.

THE COTTON MARKET is heavy. And the sales will probably be light to-day.

The U. S. Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.

The following exhibits the public debt on Sept. 1st, 1866: Total debt bearing coin interest, $1,288-322,541 80. Total debt bearing currency interest, $978,771,040 00. Total debt bearing no interest, $19,653,443 82. Debt on which interest has ceased, $141,567,810 33. Total, $2 728,314,835 95. Coin available, $76,333,918 27. Currency available, $56-297,749 46. Total, $132,641,667 73. Total debt, $2,595,683,168 22.

The Mulatto Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

The conventionists have been wrangling over the negro suffrage question and adjourned until to-morrow, without the presentation of resolutions or address. The minority report favors negro suffrage.

A resolution offered by Mr. Moss, of Virginia, to instruct Congress to provide for the enfranchisement of the blacks, led to much confusion and great excitement during the debate. It was finally referred.

The Northern and Southern Conventions *fuse* to-night and will hold a mass meeting. Speeches were made in the former by Messrs. Butler, Schenck and Senator Wilson, bitterly denunciatory of the President.

The Presidential Tour—Insults to the President by the Radicals.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN, Sept. 5.

The President and party passed here to-day.—On Tuesday morning a reception was tendered him at Elyra, Ohio, but it was marred by several insults. A black flag was displayed, and the band drawn up to receive the party played a dirge instead of a national air. At Oberlin no reception was tendered. At Fremont a very enthusiastic demonstration took place. At Tol do the Radicals marred the proceedings by insulting interruption, but with these exceptions the affair passed off well. A great crowd assembled at Detroit, where General Grant received the party in person. The crowd was so overpowering that the arrangements for a procession could not be effectually carried out. The President's speech at Detroit is one of the most remarkable yet delivered by him. A person in the crowd insultingly alluded to the salary paid the President, who, thus interrupted, addressed the intruder as one of the radical hounds who had been barking at him for eight months past, and taking up the allusion to his salary as his text, he poured a broadside of invective and ridicule into the radical Congress, which he called the Congress which had doubled its own pay, and given the maimed soldiers of the war a meagre pittance of fifty dollars bounty for their services.

General Grant has rejoined the party. Secretary Seward, in his speech, alluded to the efforts being made to separate General Grant and the President, characterizing them as futile.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—P. M.

Gold 146¼. Five-twenties, 111¾. Ten-forties 99. Seven-thirties, 106¾. Flour is dull, with sales of 300 barrels—Southern at $9 75@$15 25. Wheat is 2@3 cents lower. Corn steady. Oats dull. Beef steady. Pork is firmer—sales of 7,600 bbls. Mess at $33 25. Lard is heavy. Whiskey quiet. Cotton is active—sales of 3000 bales; Middling Uplands 33@35 cents. Rice dull. Sugar steady—sales of 500 hhds. Muscovado at 11¼ cents. Coffee is easier.

BALTIMORE, Sept 5—6 P. M.

Flour heavy; Northwestern extra $10 50@$11 50. Grain dull and unsettled. Provisions inactive. Pork scarce. Whiskey steady; Pennsylvania $2 30@$3 33; Western $2 36. Coffee firm; Rio 18¾@19½, gold. Sugars very quiet and steady. Seeds firm.

MOBILE, Sept. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day of 250 bales; Middlings 30 cents—quotations nominal and demand light.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A Young Man Surrenders Himself and Confesses to the Commission of a Homicide—A Very Peculiar Case.

At a late hour on the night of October 15 a party of four young men, all partially under the influence of liquor, entered the lager-beer saloon No. 272 Hudson street, kept by John Ramey. They had been in the premises but a short time before an altercation arose between one of the party and the proprietor, when the disputants clinched, and a general *melee* ensued. During the fracas Ramey received a thrust from an umbrella, the ferule entering his eye and piercing the brain caused almost instant death. The Coroner's Jury in their verdict charged Gustavus Buckley with the act, and vigorous search was made for him, with no success, however. The pursuit gradually grew weak, as the traces of the supposed murderer died away, and the matter became almost forgotten, even by the Police. Yesterday Inspector Carpenter learned that the man who had committed the act was in this city and anxious to surrender himself up to the authorities, as the matter preyed upon his mind.

Agreeably to this information, Inspector Carpenter, accompanied by Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Ward, and Detective Bennett, proceeded to the residence of his informant and awaited the arrival of the unknown. At the proper time the man came to his friend's house, and was informed that the officers were then present, and he at once surrendered himself into their hands. The prisoner's name is Wm. A. Hutchinson, 27 years of age, and a native of this city. He is very respectably connected, and appeared quite prostrated by the event that had overshawed his life. He stated to the Inspector last evening that after he and the deceased had quarreled and exchanged blows, he walked toward a mirror to see if his face was cut, at the same moment carrying an umbrella in his hand. Ramey evidently thought that Hutchinson was about to renew the assault, and seized a lager-beer glass and was about to throw it at the latter. Hutchinson instinctively threw up both hands to protect his face, and the umbrella in his hands struck the unfortunate man in the eye, as already stated. He disclaimed all premeditated intention, and deplored the occurrence as a purely accidental one. He said that when he ran out of the saloon he had no idea that Ramey had received any serious injury, and only learned of his death through the morning journals, and he left the City at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

He seemed greatly relieved at finding the suspense of his anomalous position ended, and resigned himself to the care of the officer without any seeming reluctance.—Hutchinson will be retained in custody at Police Headquarters until to-morrow, when he will be taken before the District-Attorney, who will, no doubt, consent to his being admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The papers have stated that the author of "The Harp of a Thousan Strings" died recently in Cincinnati. The N. O. *Crescent* denies that the person alluded to was the real author. But we repeat that he is a preacher of the Methodist Church, now residing in Morehouse, a christian gentleman, and a man of a high order of intellect.

DIED.

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 26th August, Mrs. EMMA E. SPRINGS, wife of Capt. Joseph Springs, formerly of Wilmington, aged 36 years, 8 months, 17 days.

In Kenansville, N. C., on the 29th August, of Dysentary, after an illness of three days, LEON CLEMENT, infant son of Jonathan and Mary E. Chesnutt, aged 6 months and three days.

"There was a time when my sweet boy
Did all my fondest hopes employ;
There *was* a time I thought to rear
That little one for honors here;
There *was* a time I hoped to give
My son to God, for Christ to live;
There *was* a time—but let that rest,
God took my babe, and he knew best,
And though these blinding tears *will* fall,
I would not for one hour recall
That ransomed one from sin and pain.
My angel child to earth again."

Presbyterian copy.

At Swan's Point, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1866, ELLA JANE ARMSTRONG, aged 9 years, 11 months and 2 days.

Also, at Swan's Point, N. C., Aug. 18th, 1866, WILLIAM FREEMAN ARMSTRONG, aged 4 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Two more prattling tongues are still,
Two hearts on earth have ceased to beat;
Two more little angels kneel
In Heaven, at Jesus' feet.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX,			
℔ lb	30	@	33
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	8 00	@	10 00
BRICKS,			
℔ M	12 00	@	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			2 50
2nd hand	2 25	@	4 50
New	5 00	@	5 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	20	@	25
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	40	@	45
Laguayra	35	@	38
Rio	26	@	28
St. Domingo	26	@	28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	00	@	28
Strict Mid'g	00	@	29
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	40	@	42
Dundee	37½	@	40
Rope, ℔ lb	20	@	21
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 50	@	1 55
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	17	@	18
℔ lb	00	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00	@	25 50
No. 2	00 00	@	22 00
No. 3	00 00	@	19 00
Herring,			
East	6 00	@	7 00
N.C.roe	10 00	@	00 00
do cut	9 00	@	00 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	8	@	9
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50	@	17 00
Superfine	9 00	@	10 00
Fine	8 00	@	8 25
GLUE, ℔ lb	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	40
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	107 50	@	110 00
LAND PLASTER,			
℔ ton			18 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 05	@	1 25
Oats	60	@	65
Peas, Cow	1 45	@	1 50
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
Carolina	13	@	15
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4½	@	5
Dry	10	@	15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35	@	1 40
Northern	1 12½	@	1 15
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ℔ ton	175 00	@	1 80
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	2 00	@	2 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 75	@	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER,			
Sea Sawed (River,)			
Flr'g Bds	18 00	@	22 00
Wide do	14 00	@	18 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba	50	@	60
Sugar house	50	@	55
New	65	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 00	@	3 40
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 35
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 15
Tar, in ordr	0 00	@	2 50
Pitch, City	0 00	@	3 50
Rosin, pale	5 75	@	6 00
do No. 1..3	5 00	@	5 00
do No. 2..2	25	@	2 50
do No. 3..1	00	@	2 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	57½	@	59
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			7½@ 8
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 85	@	2 00
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
Kerosene	00	@	80
PEA NUTS, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 50	@	2 00
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	23	@	24
Middlings	22	@	23
Shoulders	20	@	21
Hog round	21	@	22
Western Bacon.			
Middlings	23	@	23½
Shoulders	20	@	21
Lard	23	@	24
Butter	40	@	45
Cheese	23	@	24
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	36 00	@	36 50
Thin	34 00	@	35 00
Prime	33 00	@	34 00
Prime,	29 00	@	30 00
Rump	28 00	@	29 00
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 60	@	65
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	2 50	@	2 60
from store	2 75	@	3 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	14	@	00
Porto Rico	14	@	15
C	16	@	16½
B	17	@	00
A	18	@	00
Crushed	19	@	00
SOAP, ℔ lb	11	@	14
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	2 25	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	25 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	35 00	@	40 00
TIMBER,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

The State Election.

There seems to be somedoubt in the minds of the people in regard to the next State election, and opinions expressed by some of our cotemporaries relative to the matter are calculated to mislead them.—Many are under the impression, in consequence of the failure to ratify the amended Constitution, that no election can now be held, as the time designated in the old law, (the first Thursday in August,) having passed. This is an error. The Convention submitted nothing to the people but the Constitution as it was proposed to be amended by that body. Before its adjournment, and in order to submit the new Constitution to the people, they postponed the regular State election until the third Thursday in October, by an ordinance which we republish below. This postponement, we have been informed, was done by the influence of those politicians who expected to reap the benefit of the gain of twelve members to the West, as is provided in the second section of the ordinance. The rejection of the new Constitution, however, will frustrate any such schemes, as the third section provides that the ordinance shall have no effect, except that the election shall be held at the time designated. An exception is made in the case of the county of Harnett, because the Convention at its first session divided the representation of the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, by giving to the former two members of the Commons and to the latter one. This was agreed upon between the delegates from those counties, in as much as Harnett was taken altogether from Cumberland.

It does not follow that because the new Constitution was rejected that the postponement of the election is illegal, for that may have been rejected upon its merits and not because of the want of any power in the body proposing it. The argument, however, that shows a want of power in the Convention to propose the new Constitution doubtless goes far to show a want of power to postpone the election. But this is a point we do not desire to raise. We do not fight against impossibilities. The person elected as such, in the October election, will be the Governor of the State, and this being a foregone conclusion, it behooves us to select the proper man to execute the important duties of the position devolving upon the Chief Executive of the State in times like these, for whether in office rightfully or wrongfully, his power for good or evil will be the same.

The opinion, therefore, that on account of the failure to hold an election on the first Monday of this month, will necessitate the appointment of a Provisional Governor at the expiration of Governor Worth's term, on the first of January next, or that a Proclamation by the Governor designating a day for an election will be required, is erroneous, and that on the third Thursday of October an election will be held under the usual form, as provided by law, prior to the year 1861.

The following is the ordinance of the Convention on the subject:

AN ORDINANCE

TO CHANGE THE TIME OF ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That all elections for Governor of the State of North Carolina, members of the General Assembly, and all other elections, now required by law to be held on the first Thursday in August, shall hereafter be held on the third Thursday in October, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are now prescribed law.

Sec. 2. That hereafter, until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Alleghany, Brunswick, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Columbus, Davie, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Stanly, Stokes, Wilson, and Mitchell, shall elect one member each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Forsyth, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, New Hanover, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Union, Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Davidson, Orange and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Wake, Randolph and Guilford, shall elect three members each.

Sec. 3. That all laws in contravention of this ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed; *Provided, nevertheless*, that in case the Constitution be not ratified by the people this ordinance shall have no effect, except that the elections shall be held at the time designated, and shall be held under the law as it existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, save that the County of Harnett may vote for a member as heretofore provided.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That nothing in this or dinance contained shall be so construed as to restrict the General Assembly hereafter from regulating the time of holding said elections.

Ratified in Convention the 20th day of June, A. D. 1866.

Gen. G. W. Logan.

We learn that G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, a general and an ex-member of the late Confederate Congress, is a candidate for the office of Governor against Jonathan Worth.

We have, as our readers know, declared our purpose to advocate Gov. Worth's re-election. Having enlisted in his cause, it would be unnatural did we not watch with interest the signs of the times, and feel elated or depressed as the indications pointed to the success or defeat of our favorite, and this, too, although we have heretofore differed from him *in toto cælo* on many points, and upon which we never expect to be reconciled. Feeling thus, we confess the announcement of the candidacy of the Hon. Gen. Logan causes us some uneasiness. As a General, he can doubtless show a record bright with instances of successful strategy and personal daring displayed against the ruthless invader of the sacred soil of his native land. His successful leadership, arduous services, and "hair-breadth 'scapes" from his many perils will doubtless command the vote of every comrade who shared his hardships and his dangers in the glorious militia. As a member of the chief council of the nation, his records will doubtless show that in the intervals of rest from active duty as a militia man, procured by his military skill, he devoted himself to the task of restoring order to the confused legislation of his beloved country.

We are, however, not able to lay before our readers the details of the meritorious and gallant services of the Hon. General, as professional engagements elsewhere prevented us from bestowing the attention upon his actions that they doubtless deserved, and, indeed, we only assume that they exist because he is a North Carolinian, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress and a General. Of other facts concerning him we know nothing, and we feel sure our readers are equally ignorant. We trust some friend will write a biography of him, (his Adjutant General ought to be able to do it well,) so that the people may have, in an authentic shape, the facts of his life. As the matter now stands we are in a *muddle*. So far as we know the whole of the Hon. General Logan's official life was spent in the service of the late Confederacy, "so-called." As a public man, if he was not Confederate, he was nothing, and yet he now claims to be the peculiar Union candidate. And it is this that causes us uneasiness—the combination of Union, Military and Confederate records; and then, too, they say he advocates the white basis. He is a perfect "Ready Reckoner," wherein anything can be found.

Possibly, during the campaign we may be able to inform our readers more of this remarkableman.

The President and the People.

The enthusiasm of the people along the route of travel in welcoming the President and his distinguished companions, means something more than respect to the Chief Magistrate of the country. Presidents before this have passed through the States for a short holiday from their labors at Washington, but the reception extended to President Johnson is without parallel. The telegraph keeps us well posted as to the speeches on the occasion of his various receptions, but they cannot, in the bounds of ordinary dispatches, intimate a tithe of the enthusiam of the people.

In Philadelphia, where the city authorities, blinded by political madness, disgraced the people they represent, in refusing to receive in a fitting manner the President of the United States, the citizens themselves nothing daunted gave him a reception more grateful and warm, as it came spontaneous from the hearts of the masses, without the stiffness and pomp of official preparation. But in New York, the authorities vied in vain with the citizens to extend a welcome fitting to their distinguished guest. The military procession; the costly decorations along the line of march; the inscriptions and devices upon banners; the words of welcome; the magnificent banquet, and above all, the enthusiastic reception by half a million of people, surpassed anything of the kind ever before witnessed on this continent.

We cannot but look with hope upon this Presidential tour. Many evidences exist that a great political revolution is going on at the North. The harmony of the Philadelphia Convention gave some proof of it, and this Western trip of President Johnson will demonstrate that his manly and patriotic couse has the hearty endorsement of the people. Such receptions as have been given him by the masses, prove that the great body of the Northern people are favorable to his policy, and in this manner express the wish to see the Union practically restored, the South reinstated in Congress, social and commercial intercourse between the sections renewed, and the animosities and divisions of the past buried in a reciprocity of confidence and justice.

Nor is the presence of the distinguished military and naval commanders without its significance. The visit is more or less a political one, and the companionship of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the favorite heroes of the war with the Northern people, at such a time, standing beside the President while delivering the bold and patriotic speeches which characterize all his receptions, and frequently responding to the calls upon them, means something more than official courtesy. Henceforth those officers may be classed among the President's supporters. In fact, since the distinguished party left Washington, we have an official denial that Gen. Grant would attend the Pittsburg Radical Convention on the 25th September.

The result of this tour must, then, have much effect upon the October and November elections. The very enthusiasm of the people and the strength of the President among them, will give a boldness and confidence to the Conservatives that must tell at the ballot-box. The President has appealed from the disapproval of a Radical Congress to their constituents, and we hope and believe the appeal will not be in vain. We think the Fall elections will be the end of Radical misrule—that the people will stamp with their disapproval the malignancy and injustice and party malice which has characterized the legislation of the Government—that within ninety days, the citizens of the North will complete what was practically accomplished in April 1865, but what has almost been lost to the country by the mad ambition of bitter partizans. We shall watch the farther progress of the President's party with great interest.

GRANARIES.—While the attention of the South is turned towards, and its people strongly interested in, the production of grain, it is not unwise, altogether, for them to forget the establishments which are transforming the grain into a condition suitable for use. The demand for bread in our community is sufficintly great to support many granaries constantly running. By the late destruction of one of these establishments, the remainder, to meet the increased demand, are under the necessity of running day and night. Feeling somewhat interested in the work, we visited the establishment of Messrs. Mitchell & Huggins, yesterday, to observe the facilities they were in possession of to enable them to assist in supplying the community. We were very much pleased with the result of our investigation, and found that their facilities were equal to our most exaggerated expactations.

In alluding to the machine at the mill of Mr. F. J. Lord, for grinding hominy and cracked corn, a few days since, we were in error in stating that it was the only machine used for the purpose in this city. The patent, it is true, is different, but Messrs. Mitchell & Huggins possesses a machine which enables them with great rapidity, to turn out meal, hominy and cow feed, at one and the same time.

Works of this character are of public interest, and we have alluded to them in order to exhibit the advantages our city possesses in having these establishments in her midst, which can be drawn upon at pleasure, the fact of which produces a pleasant conviction that our citizens are not wanting in enterprise, and are not totally blind to the public good.

In this connection we would state that Mr. E. Wescott has established a new grain store, on Princess, near Water street, and manifests a spirit of enterprise in serving the public, which will in time meet with its own reward.

Baltimore—University of Maryland.

The people of the South will never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to the City of Baltimore. Her magnificent charities, dispensed with a lavish hand to the destitute and suffering people of the South, have linked the citizens of that city to the Southern people with "hooks of steel."—In thousands of homes throughout the Southern States, the abodes of widows and orphans, daily and nightly, the noble charities of Baltimore are borne to Heaven in the prayerful blessings of tens of thousands of grateful hearts. Her own liberality and thoughtfulness have formed a bond of union and sympathy between her citizens and our people that will increase with each succeeding year. We sincerely desire to see this attachment strengthened and cultivated into a still more intimate and durable commercial and social relation than has heretofore existed.

We have every reason to believe that Baltimore will receive a greater share of the trade of the South this Fall than ever before. Outside of the heavy obligations the Southern people are under to this city, new enterprises and redoubled energies on the part of her business men present solid claims to our patronage. Her direct communications with Europe through her merchant marine enable her to obtain importations as cheaply and expeditiously as her more Northern rivals, while freights, by water and sail, should certainly be as cheap or cheaper on account of a nearer proximity to Southern markets. Her merchants are beginning to be alive to these advantages, and will beyond doubt avail themselves of them.

But we desire, to-day, more particularly to call to the attention of the medical students of the South, the superior advantages of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, in connection with its claims upon our people, especially upon North Carolinians. An advertisement in another column will exhibit the names of the Faculty and their announcement to the public. The Professors will be recognized as the leading medical men of Baltimore. Professor N. R. Smith has had for nearly half a century a national reputation as a Surgeon, without a rival in Baltimore and almost without any competition. Since Mott and Warren passed away, it must be admitted on all hands that he has the amplest experience in America. Still vigorous and in the full possession of his capacious intellectual powers, he teaches the student what he *knows* to be true. An eminent physician has said of him: "Of all the teachers I have ever heard, he is the most *practical*, the most original, and gives the largest number of examples from his own personal experience." Prof. Aikin bears the reputation of being a full-grown Chemist, and has a long and large experiance as a teacher.

Dr. G. W. Miltenberger, the Professor of Obstetrics, has the enviable reputation of being one of the best medical scholars in America, and could fill with ability any chair in the School. He enjoys the largest general practice in Baltimore. Dr. McSherry, a native of Virginia, formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and the author of a work upon the diseases of Mexico, has seen disease in every clime and country. Drs. Johnston, Chew, Donaldson and Butler are alike eminent in their various branches, and as teachers and physicians are second to none in the country.

We desire, however, to call attention especially to the fact, that among the Faculty will be recognized two North Carolinians, Dr. W. T. Howard, formerly of Warrenton, and Dr. M. J. DeRosset, formerly of this city. Dr. Howard, by a successful experience of nearly twenty-five years, has become familiar with the diseases of the South and will be enabled to teach his students lessons of value. His opportunities for becoming acquainted with the peculiarities of diseases of this climate must be vastly superior to the Professors of more Northern schools, who has never seen a sick man in this section. Dr. Howard's reputation in this State is second to none, and the State Medical Society at its late meeting, in Raleigh, adopted the following preamble and resolutions upon learning of his appointment to the Chair of Physiology and Hygene in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland:

The Medical Society of the State of North Carolina have heard with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret of the appointment of Dr. W. T. Howard, of this State, to the Chair of Physiology and Hygene in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland; regret at parting with so valuable a member of our Society, and pleasure in knowing that the Medical College of Baltimore has secured the services of one so eminently qualified for the position assigned him,

Therefore resolved, That the State Medical Society unanimously tender to Dr. Howard, our best wishes for his welfare and abundant success in his new field of labor, and cordially commend him to our professional brethren and the citizens of Baltimore, as a gentleman and scientific member of the Fraternity, in every respect worthy of their confidence.

Dr. DeRosset carries with him a most enviable reputation. A careful and extended course in some of the most celebrated schools of Europe, added to four years of arduous labor and valuable experience in the field and hospitals of the South, during the war, gives him advantages possessed by few physicians of his age. The Medical Society paid a high tribute to his merits, but not a member of it, the Society could take no official action.

Such are the Faculty of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland.—All of them are and have been for several years disfranchised on account of their Southern sympathies. And the question addresses itself to every true Southern student—why should they pass them by—their sworn friends,—and go to their enemies to spend the pittance, of which they failed during the war, to rob them? There might be some excuse for this unnatural conduct, if their enemies could better fit them for the practical duties of the profession; but so far from this being true, we believe a better *practical* course can be obtained in Baltimore than farther North. The student will also live in a community of those who have offered them *bread* instead of *stones*; who fed and clothed our hungry and naked heroes, under the pains and penalties of chains and dungeons; and whose lovely women, unused to toil, wearied their fair forms, day after day, to furnish food for the starving patriots of our own Southland, and their noble charities now provide the necessaries of life for their suffering widows and orphans.

Conspiracy Against Ex-President Davis.

It is with reluctance always, that we admit in our columns any thing reflecting upon the personal character and integrity of any individual. Matters purely personal have generally no interest for the public, and to the depraved taste of those who delight in private scandal, we have no desire to pander.

Justice and truth, however, sometimes demand the publication of matters reflecting upon individuals—especially is this true, when such individuals have themselves disregarded the rights and courtesies of private life. The case of Lewis Bates, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, has for some weeks attracted the attention of the public. We have refrained, however, from publishing anything concerning it, until very recently, when the letter of Col. R. A. Alston appeared in our columns. To-day we publish an article from the *Tallahassee Sentinel*, containing extracts from a letter of Mr. Gibbon, of Charlotte. From the statements of these gentlemen, the testimony of this man Bates in reference to Mr. Davis is entirely false. It seems difficult to find any other motive for the perjury than a desire for the blood of Mr. Davis.

We think it strange that this man should be retained in office by a company asking patronage at the hands of Southern men.

That he lives undisturbed by even a threat of violence, is a palpable refutation of the oft repeated assertion that Union men are not safe among us.

Mr. Davis and the Death of Mr. Lincoln.

Among the perjured villains procured by Judge Advocate General Holt to prove the complicity of Mr. Davis with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was a man by the name of Bates. This man Bates swore that he was present when Mr. Davis, at Charlotte, N. C., received the telegram announcing the terrible tragedy perpetrated by Booth at Washington, and heard from him expressions of gratification thereat.

Now, it so happens that Bates was not the only person present on that occasion, though probably the only one who availed himself of the opportunity growing out of such presence to realize a "good thing" by swearing to a lie for the gratification of Holt and Stanton. Among others, then and there present, was Mr. Gibbon, formerly of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, for many years superintendent of the United States Mint, at Charlotte, and father of Major Gen. Gibbon of the Federal army. Mr. Gibbon has written a letter which appears in a Philadelphia paper, giving an account of the manner in which Mr. Davis received the news of Mr. Lincoln's death. We copy as follows:

"We had just heard of the surrender of General Lee's army. The Methodist missionary who first brought the news narrowly escaped the guard house when he related it. Soon after a cavalry escort approached the town, headed by a civilian, soon recogned as Mr. Davis. He stopped at the house of Mr. Bates, an agent of Adams' Express Company, where he had been invited by telegraph. I was within a few feet of the door when he alighted from his horse, and, ascending the step, he made a short address. Not a word was said upon Mr. Lincoln's death, for nothing of it was then known. The door of the house being locked there was a slight delay afterward.

"As he remained in this position, an agent of the telegraph office passed me, carrying a dispatch which had anticipated the arrival of Mr. Davis.—When the envelope was opened Mr. Davis read the note with earnest and grave concern, and turning to a gentleman—Mr. William Johnston—standing nearest him, he handed it to him and remarked, 'This is a very extraordinary communication.'—No other word was uttered by him. As soon as it was glanced over, the gentleman inquired, 'Shall I read it to the people.' Without a word of reply, seemingly occupied with sad and serious thoughts, Mr. Davis moved on one side to make room for the gentleman, who read aloud the dispatch announcing the assassination of President Lincoln at the theatre in Washington at ten o'clock at night, and a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward.

"Not another word was said, and there was no note or appearance of exultation among a large crowd of soldiers and civilians, whose countenances I regarded attentively. All were silent with surprise, astonishment or doubt. For my own part, I did not credit the dispatch. The next morning early, I went with a friend to see Mr. Davis, in order to thank him for kindness to one of my family, whom he had permitted to pass the lines to visit her brother, Major General ——, U. S. A., at that time stationed below Richmond. In the course of conversation I asked Mr. Davis if he credited the report of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He replied gravely, in his usual manner, that he could not regard it as a mere report, for he had received a dispatch from General Breckinridge, who, he had reason to belive, was in communication with General Sherman's headquarters, whence the information was directly obtained.

"He said he considered it, if true, the most unfortunate occurance for the South, at a moment when Mr. Lincoln had expressed a disposition to accept or offer favorable terms. It is generally acknowledged and known here, that nothing could be more unlike an expression of exultation or satisfaction than the demeanor and language of Mr. Davis on this subject. The very contrary can be proved by several who have conversed with him, who were much more intimate with him than I.—I write this to you as a simple act of justice to Mr. Davis, in reference to his position, without political or sectional bias of any kind, which I strive to avoid."

The Grape.

There is nothing at present so occupying the attention of our agriculturalist in some portions of Eastern North Carolina, as the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine. The success achieved by persons who have heretofore made experiments, have shown beyond a doubt that the cultivation of the grape can be followed with remunerative results in this section—in fact, in much of the poor, sandy lands along the coast, we believe that the culture of vines is the only way in which they can be made profitable, under the new system of labor.

We begin to-day the publication of a series of some seven or eight articles upon this subject from a gentleman who has much experience in the matter, and we feel confident that their perusal will enable those who contemplate turning their attention to the cultivation of the grape, to inaugurate their labors with more system and intelligence, and remind others owning what is now thought to be sand-barrens, of their capabilities in this respect.—The articles will be published with but little intermission. In directing the attention of our exchanges of Eastern North Carolina to them, we are sure that no subject can be of more interest to a large portion of their readers. Wine-making must eventually employ the attention and labor of a considerable portion of the population, and we hope the day is not far distant when it will form on important article of our commerce.

Hon. Wm. H. Battle, L. L. D.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, June 1st, 1865, by the Hon. Wm. H. Battle, L. L. D. We had the pleasure of listening to this address and expect, in its perusal, to renew the pleasure experienced on that occasion. The subject—The University of North Carolina—is treated in a thorough and agreeable manner, and we would like if it could get into the hands of every graduate of the institution. While reminded of the benefits derived and the pleasures enjoyed while a student, its history would but serve to attach them more closely to their Alma Mater.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Visiting the Shops of this fine Company recently we were shown a magnificent new Engine, called *H. T. Peaks*, after the gentlemanly and indefatigable Superintendent of the South Carolina Railroad. We were much pleased with the compliment paid a deserving officer, and the good will, this respect shown to another company, exhibits. A fellowship of interest and feeling upon both begets harmony of action that will be mutually beneficial. The superior advantage of the Seaboard route must always make it popular with travelers. Energy and enterprise will yet make our lines of roalroads remunerative property. With the river bridged, and the connection through Petersburg effected, we expect yet to see passengers carried from Aquia Creek and Portsmouth to Mobile and New Orleans at great speed and with much comfort.

Cleaveland County.

We are glad to see that our old friend, G. W. Whitfield, Esq., editor of the Shelby *Argus*, is a candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. Whitfield was formerly a successful lawyer in Tarboro', but removed to the West on account of his health. We wish him success.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.

No 1.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors—

Having been solicited to write a series of articles on the subject of wine-making in Eastern North Carolina, I have taken the liberty to solicit the use of your columns to lay my views, and the results of my experience, before the public. The wide circulation of your paper, as well as your patriotic interest in the development of the agricultural resources of North Carolina, point to you as the proper persons to whom to address these papers. My object is to direct attention to what will, at no distant day, become an important branch of industry in this section of the country, and with this view, to point out, not only to our own citizens, but to those of other States, the eminent advantages possessed by North Carolina in the production of a superior quality of grapes, and consequently the manufacture of excellent wines, both still and sparkling. And these wines with proper management and suitable age will, unless I am greatly in error, be pronounced equal, if not superior, to any others whether produced at home or abroad. With this brief explanation I will at once proceed to the subject in hand, and treat it in that plain and practical style which may be of service to such as are disposed to invest their capital in this business:

THE SCUPPERNONG.

All that region of North Carolina, which, beginning with the bars of our coast, extends its sandy soil for 40, 60, or 80 miles into the interior, and is timbered with long leaf pine, produces in a wild state a variety of vines, which, in the popular language is styled the "*Bullis*." In the western parts of this State, a similar grape, and probably identical with it in *genus*, is called the Muscadine, and flourishes all along the banks of the Yadkin, Catawba, Deep and Haw rivers—indeed upon most of our upland streams, and is found in various stages of perfection. But the highest development of the whole *genus*, so far as at present known, is, beyond doubt, the *Scuppernong*. This Grape still grows wild in its native seat; and on the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, specimens may, at this day, be found, uncultivated in the woods, and in all their native luxuriance. Indeed, the first vine of the kind known to Europeans, is said to be still growing on Roanoke Island, and to yield its annual crop of fruit, as it did at the date of its discovery. The grape, however, derives its name from Scuppernong River or Creek, where, among other localities, it was found growing wild in the forests. The man who introduced it among our cultivated plants, deserves a monument from our State, "higher than the Pyramids, and more durable than brass." As a table grape you well know its superiority; but it is not in that view I am now considering it. Its wine-making properties constitute its chief importance to our State. I do not know that you are aware of all its capabilities in this respect. Not only can a still wine, of superior excellence be made of it, but in addition, a champagne, possessing all the aroma of the still wine, together with the life and effervesence of the genuine French. Yet such, I assure you, is the case; and I can vouch for the statement, from repeated experiments made at my cellar in this place. The difficulty about the matter was, that owing to my want of experience in managing wines of that kind, I lost about 33⅓ per cent. by its bursting the bottles. However, that which survived the ordeal of our summer heats was champagne, and such champagne as would do to set beside the choicest French article, and not call up a blush for the comparison. This wine seems to have a natural tendency to effervese, as any one may verify by bottling a sweet Scuppernong the spring after it is made. If the wine be corked tight, it will invariably become sparkling.

Now, suppose such a Scuppernong properly treated by a French Campagne maker, expert in his profession, and we shall have a wine equal to anything foreign delivered in our market, with this consoling proviso, that you are certain you are regaling yourself with a genuine grape juice, and no drugged or medicated article, containing a headache in store for you next day, and a bad stomach from which you shall not recover but by copious draughts of Soda, or it may be, by hearty doses of Rhuebarb or Calomel.

Turnip juice cunningly disguised, or cider however nicely managed, or any other villainous compound, whether invented in New York, or manufactured in France, shall never equal it, but there it shall stand, the aromatic, bland, genuine, and unsurpassable "*sparkling Scuppernong*,"

Having reached the limits I have prescribed to myself for one of these papers, I will reserve for my next what I design to say on the subject of still Scuppernong wine, and subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,
your most ob't. serv't.
A. J. BUTNER.

Whiteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1866.

All Volunteer Officers to be Mustered Out.

An order will be published by the Secretary of War in a day or two, it is expected, directing the honorable muster out of service, on account of their services being no longer needed, of all the volunteer officers now in the army, (including those on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau and those doing provost marshal's duty in the civil and military departments.

The Official Vote on the Amended Constitution.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Ordinance of the Convention, the vote in the various Counties on the amended Constitution was compared, Thursday morning, in the presence of the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State. Haywood is the only County unheard from, and its vote is accordingly rejected. The following is the result, which the Governor will doubtless announce, by Proclamation, forthwith:

	Ratification.	Rejection.
Alamance,	139	429
Alleghany,	259	1
Alexander,	230	129
Anson,	11	564
Ashe,	334	4
Beaufort,	148	330
Bertie,	240	139
Bladen,	50	362
Brunswick,	6	216
Buncombe,	360	256
Burke,	276	201
Cabarrus,	253	128
Caldwell,	354	37
Camden,	2	223
Carteret,	327	40
Caswell,	137	145
Catawba,	645	34
Chatham,	442	782
Cherokee,	418	1
Chowan,	10	124
Clay,	223	2
Cleaveland,	359	32
Columbus,	60	177
Craven,	65	668
Cumberland,	132	304
Currituck,	19	384
Davidson,	251	436
Davie,	158	169
Duplin,	47	582
Edgecombe,	26	445
Forsythe,	639	263
Franklin,	18	525
Gaston,	227	88
Gates,	5	162
Granville,	237	335
Greene,	70	126
Guilford,	500	428
Halifax,	20	560
Harnett,	120	266
Haywood,		38
Henderson,	417	241
Hertford,	6	158
Hyde,	56	125
Iredell,	706	32
Jackson,	230	156
Johnston,	441	114
Jones,	32	169
Lenoir,	95	16
Lincoln,	397	4
Macon,	259	19
Madison,	213	111
Martin,	71	35
McDowell,	285	114
Mecklenburg,	277	14
Mitchell,	338	91
Montgomery	437	282
Moore,	423	349
Nash,	79	585
New Hanover,	70	367
Northampton,	6	273
Onslow,	19	494
Orange,	392	269
Pasquotank,	43	107
Perquimans,	136	397
Person,	105	547
Pitt,	51	30
Polk,	290	534
Randolph,	543	195
Richmond,	74	496
Rockingham,	83	137
Rowan,	382	46
Rutherford,	806	601
Robeson,	19	807
Sampson,	34	340
Stanly,	199	214
Stokes,	301	314
Surry,	347	26
Transylvania,	148	180
Tyrrell,	6	80
Union,	237	347
Wake,	707	402
Warren,	6	245
Washington,	15	7
Watauga	190	602
Wayne,	51	109
Wilkes,	912	381
Wilson,	77	226
Yadkin,	629	30
Yancey,	213	
	19,570	21,552
		19,570
Majority for Rejection		1,982

A SPEECH FROM THE GALLANT WADE HAMPTON.

At a meeting held recently by the soldiers of Anderson District, for the purpose of forming a soldiers' association, General Wade Hampton was waited upon by a committee, and in response delivered the following speech:

Brother Soldiers of Anderson: I deem myself fortunate that accident has given me the pleasure of meeting with you to-day, and of participating in the laudable objects contemplated by your meeting; and that pleasure is greatly enhanced by seeing around me many of the brave men whom it was my good fortune to command during the war. These mountain regions gave to the armies of the South some of our best soldiers, and it is due to them that I should declare, what I do here with infinite gratification, that I had in my ranks none better, braver or more devoted than the men of this and the adjoining districts. In your presence I desire to tender to them my heartfelt thanks for their conduct as soldiers. They have the proud consciousness of having performed their duty to the State, and this will be some compensation to them for the result of the war. And, brother soldiers, whilst we acquiesce in the result, let us not admit that the cause of it was unjustifiable or wrong. I accept the terms upon which we laid down our arms, in good faith, and it is our duty to observe these terms faithfully; but whilst I do this, I shall never say that we had not right on our side—I shall never hold my State as guilty, or her sons as traitors.

The cause is not to be judged by success or failure. Success does not inevitably make right or truth or justice, nor does failure always imply evil, wrong or falsehood. If the justice of a cause always insure success, Poland, Hungary and Ireland would not now groan under the heel of the oppressor, nor would the South be reduced to the sad condition in which she finds herself to-day. But sad as is the condition of our beloved land, we must not forsake it. She has need of all her sons.—You know that in years that are just passed, you regarded it as your highest duty to stand by your colors. So now it is your duty to stand by your State. Her colors are nailed to the mast, and let us stand or fall with her. Give her all the aid you can, and if she sinks, at least let us go down with her. For these reasons I have discouraged emigration. I believe it is your highest duty to assist in the re-establishment of law, order, peace; to help the widows and orphans made by the war, and to endeavor to raise our prostrate and bleeding country. We may not be able to do much towards alleviating the sufferings and sorrows of our people, but we can at least take our share of them, and thus lighten the general burden by distributing it amongst us all. To the accomplishment of these objects—the highest that patriotism can inspire—I invoke your earnest co-operation. It will require all your energy, all your strength, all your endurance, to restore hope to our people or vitality to our State.

We can expect nothing from the Government of the United States, whatever party maybe in power. The Convention at Philadelphia—where the North and South, burying the past, were to re-establish liberty, equality, fraternity—has declared the platform upon which the Conservatives propose to enter the next canvass. In the declaration of principles which compose that platform, I see it announced that the brave soldiers and sailors who suppressed the rebellion are entitled to the thanks of the nation; that the debt incurred in that holy crusade is to be sacred, and that all Confederate debts are null and void. We pension the men that forged our fetters; but the soldiers of the South—men with empty sleeves or on crutches, such as are seen around me now—are to be branded outlaws rebels and as traitors. No fostering hand of a paternal government soothes or cares for their widows and orphans. The country and the government for which they fought, like their hopes, are dead, and they are thrown on the cold charity of the world. It is our duty to open our hearts and our hands to our brave disabled soldiers, and care for the families of those who fell in our defence. Whatever may have been the result of the cause in which they fell, remember that they died for us, fighting, as they honestly believed, to make us free. They offered up their lives a willing sacrifice for their country, and shame upon the man who would not help those who have lost their all in our behalf. I shall never turn my back upon any brave soldier who stood by his banner to the last, though that glorious banner maw be forever furled; though now

> "There's not a man to wave it,
> And there's not a soul to save it,
> And there's not one left to lave it,
> In the blood which heroes gave it."

'Tis true that we have but little left to us; that weare impoverished; but we can at least share our pittance with those who have lost all.

To record the names of those who fought for us; to perpetuate the history of the gallant troops given by our State to the common cause; to extend aid to those who are disabled, and to those whose protectors fell in the war, are the noble purposes of your proposed Association. I wish you God-speed in this good work. I congratulate myself that I have been permitted to participate in these holy objects, and I pray thad God may bless them to the fullest extent of your wishes. I thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy you have extended to me, and for the kindness with which you have received me.

FALL FASHIONS,

The Styles of Bonnets.

[From the New York Post.]

Styles for bonnets for early fall have recently been imported from Paris. Many of them differ very materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are intended particularly for evening, and are used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubt that the next arrival of Parisian bonnets—which will be in time for the general opening next month—will bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in bonnets, is, in some respects, a novelty. When this material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have an unassuming look, and, though costly, are not showy.

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace streamers, and only covering the crown of the head. Among opera hats is a unique style, consisting of a small circle formed of five large velvet leaves, with loops of a black chain falling below it, and wide steamers of gossamer lace (either black or white, to suit the fancy of the wearer,) attached at the side, and floating gracefully over the shoulders. One in form of the Gypsy queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and when finished with lace, flowers and pendants, is very pretty.

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a fall of lace or crystal pendants, in place of strings, in a long loop in front. Among the many bonnets recently imported these are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape made of marabout—a white, soft, wavy down—with a wealth of cherry-colored velvet, flowers and green leaves around the edge both back and front. A cherry-colored velvet band forms the inside trimming at the top; streamers of velvet ribbon of the same color, a yard and a half long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Franchon shape, the centre of marabout, and the edge consisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves, garnet colored, and shaded from the lightest to the darkest hue, with a fall of marabont at the back. Velvet leaves form the face trimming, and instead of strings there is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in front.

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a turban crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the front edge, a strip of brown velvet on the opposite side of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is besides the more than usual variety of round hats, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a turban, the Moscow, also a turban, made of French felt, in white, black, or drab, and the Nelson.

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently imported, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich and beautiful, and doubtless will be employed profusedly later in the season. There is a new trimming—ostrich fringe about two inches wide. It is formed of ostrich feathers, headed with jet beads. It will be a rich trimming, but will be expensive as well as elegant.

Plumes to be worn on the round hats are of all hues, and are more showy than usual. Black and white plumes are thrown quite in the shade by the display of orange, red, blue, green, purple, etc.

It is likely that much trimming will be fashionable this fall on bonnets and on all apparel for ladies.

Falsehoods About the Riot in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—It has been charged by the Radical rioters that a meeting was held in the Mayor's parlor on the Saturday evening before the riot, whereat Major General F. J. Herron was present, and that the latter had testified before the military commission that the attack on the Convention was planned at this meeting, and that he left the assemblage before the proceedings terminated. To the *Times*, which denied that he could so testify, as it was not true, General Herron has written that the statement is false, coming from whence it may. Some forty merchants and professional men met at the meeting, and the result of their conclusion was to advise white people, through a proclamation, to keep away from the Convention and avoid any tendency to an outbreak. The Lieutenant Governor also invited the newspapers to urge abstinence from irritating language and conduct, which they did.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Some of